Sint Maarten

FOSTERING RESILIENT LEARNING PROJECT

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

September 16, 2022

CLEARED

Contents

List of Annexes

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
C-ESMP	Contractor's – Environmental and Social Management Plan
CLB	Charles Leopold Bell
CoC	Code of Conduct
DOC	Department of Culture
ECC	Education Care Center
ES	Environmental and Social
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMP	Education Master Plan
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FRLP	Fostering Resilient Learning Project
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoSM	Government of Sint Maarten
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
MECYS	Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport
MMIS	Ministry Management Information System
MoGA	Ministry of General Affairs

MOJCS	Ministry of Justice,
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSIP	Management Strategies Implementation Plan
NRPB	National Recovery Program Bureau
NRRP	National Recovery and Resilience Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PJL	Philipsburg Jubilee Library
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SIMARC	Sint Maarten Archaeological Center
SKOS	*Stichting Katholiek Onderwijs Sint Maarten* Foundation Catholic Education Sint Maarten
SML	Sister Marie Laurence
SMNHF	Sint Maarten National Heritage Foundation
SXM	Sint Maarten
VROMI	*het ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening, Milieu en Infrastructuur* Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment, and Infrastructure
VSA	het ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Sociale Ontwikkeling en Arbeid Ministry of Public Health, Social Development and Labour

1 Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was drafted to manage any Environmental and Social risks and impacts which may arise from the implementation of the Fostering Resilient Learning Project, ensuring implementation is in line with the principle of the World Bank to 'do no harm' and the NRPB to 'build back better'. The Fostering Resilient Learning Project aims to secure a resilient and efficient education structure on the island of Sint Maarten, following the destruction caused by the passage of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017.

The project is fully funded by the Sint Maarten Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund, which is financed by the Government of the Netherlands, and administered through a tripartite partnership of the Sint Maarten and the Netherlands governments, and the World Bank.

The Project will include five components:

- Rebuilding Safe Schools. Sister Marie Laurence (SML) and Charles Leopold Bell (CLB) Schools will be demolished and rebuilt. The reconstruction will take place on the current site of the damaged buildings. The Project will support both schools to implement their special education programs. A part of the CLB having a historical significance will be assessed regarding built heritage and preserved/restored based on recommendations.
- Rebuilding the Philipsburg Jubilee Library (PJL); Component 2 will finance the design and reconstruction of the PJL. The Project will also finance furniture, educational materials, technical equipment, and a collaboration assessment with other entities.
- Building the Ministry's Management Information System (MMIS). The objective of this component is to build an MIS for better management of the sector, introduce data-based decision-making in various areas, as well as to help strengthen the efficiency of the education system.
- Project Management. This Component will support project management and coordination, including monitoring and evaluation, procurement, financial management, environmental and social risk management and citizen engagement, and other technical assistance.
- Contingent Emergency Response. The Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) will not have a funding allocation but will allow for a prompt reallocation of resources in case of an eligible emergency.

All three project sites are situated in populated areas. SML Primary School (which had an enrolment of 185 students prior to the hurricane) is located in the Middle Region area (Lower Prince's Quarter District) near Philipsburg. Before Hurricane Irma, SML engaged with vulnerable social groups and provided after school artistic activities for children in the neighbourhood and special care programs for children with

special needs. Charles Leopold Bell Primary School (165 students enrolled prior to the hurricane) is located in Cole Bay, which is a residential, commercial and marine intersection. The construction of an Educational Care Center at the CLB Primary School will cater to primary public-school students from across the country who have behavioural challenges. The Philipsburg Jubilee Library (PJL) is in Philipsburg, the capital of St. Maarten. The Library provided reading materials for the population and it was visited by around 40,000 people annually before Hurricane Irma.

The project Component 1 & 2 activities' potential adverse risks and impacts on the environment will be temporary in nature and mainly localized around the project area of works. Traffic disturbance, dust and noise pollution from construction and demolition activities and from storing construction material might occur during works in the (urban) areas where the facilities are located. Potential environmental risks associated with the source of construction materials are expected to be low as well. Materials will be outsourced from local stores, to the extent possible; contractors will be required to properly store them following environmental risk management requirements during construction phase. Assessments will screen for presence of asbestos considering that the existing infrastructure was built several years ago. Occupational Health and Safety risks associated with demolition/construction of the facilities might also be considerable. Environmental risks of Components 3 & 4 are considered low, possibly requiring e-waste management measures. Operational phase risks -fire safety, traffic safety, wastewater and solid waste collection and disposal associated risks are expected to be low and managed through the inclusion of technical specifications in the designs. The entities in charge of operating the facilities must ensure enforcement of mitigation measures during the operational phase of the facilities. Regarding Component 5 (CERC), activities are expected to fall under low or medium environmental risk, while the mitigation measures will be detailed in the CERC-ESMF, which will be addended in the FRLP ESMF.

Social risks for Components 1 and 2 are centered around the resettlement required for one individual at one of the project sites and around gathering meaningful stakeholder inputs in the designs of the library and the schools selected for rebuilding. Other identified social risks relate to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Community Health and Safety, Stakeholder and Public Engagement, Covid 19 and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/H).

OHS risks are those associated with demolition and construction works. Community Health and Safety Risks are also related to these demolition and construction activities, which may cause a temporary nuisance to nearby communities and construction workers. This includes road blockages and the restriction of the movements of members of the communities. Stakeholder and Public Engagement risks are linked to possible deficiencies in communication about the project and the inconvenience which may be experienced by the communities because of project activities. Covid 19 risks are those common to construction sites where there are workers near each other and where people may possibly travel from overseas to work on the project. SEA/SH risks are expected to be similar to those which exist in the wider society. These risks are associated with harassment and discrimination because of gender.

Component 3, the MMIS risks are mainly associated with leaks of private data, recording of inaccurate data and personal risks to data collectors during the data collection exercise.

Component 4, Project Management, would have the same risks as with the other projects comprising the NRPB portfolio. Some of which include labour risks, grievance management and a lack of technical capacity.

Table 1 below summarizes the Environmental and Social risks and impacts of the project, along with the proposed mitigation measures for minimizing any adverse effects. More detailed information can be found under Chapter 6.

Table 1: Summary of Potential E&S impacts and mitigation measures

Components	Potential E&S Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures
Component 1 & 2 **(Common Risks & Impacts)** Demolition and reconstruction of the Library, CML and SML schools	**Debris and Waste Generation**. Debris and other waste material will be generated from the demolition and cleanup activities as well as from the Reconstruction of the Buildings. Improper waste management may cause pollution of soil and water bodies. **Asbestos,** which has been classified as a known human carcinogen, may be present in the construction materials. **Mold** may have infested some of the buildings or stored materials. Mold contaminants are a known health risk for individuals who are susceptible to or have known allergenic health problems. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Risks**. OHS risks are associated with demolition, debris collection and removal activities such as lifting, separating, sweeping and hauling; and other risks generally associated with the demolition and construction works including use of scaffolding and work at heights. **Community Health and Safety Risks**. Noise and vibration, dust and vehicular movement from the demolishing/construction activities may cause a nuisance to the nearby communities and construction workers.	**Waste**. Solid waste will be collected and separated on site and transported to the MSWS, where some components can be reused or recycled, and others can be disposed of. **Asbestos**. All buildings will be assessed for asbestos before start of works. Asbestos will be removed before demolition. **Mold**. Mold assessment will take place at CLB historical building and Library storage containers. Remediation plans will be proposed accordingly. **Materials.** Materials will be locally sourced, to the extent possible, and safely stored before use, to prevent any environmental incident. **OHS**. Contractor will engage qualified ESHS personnel, perform Job Safety Analysis and detailed OHS plan for each site. **Community HS**. Nuisance to communities shall be minimized by reducing noise, dust and traffic. Community will be notified for works taking place.

Components	Potential E&S Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures
	Stakeholders and public engagement. Risks associated with lack of or inadequate communication about and inconvenience to community members and local business occurring as a result of project activities. Access to recreation or other facilities and local parking availability may be hindered. **Covid-19** spread risk associated with people traveling from abroad and construction workers in close spaces. **GBV/SEA/H Risks**. Risks associated with the ways in which discrimination and harassment based on gender which exist in society can manifest on a project or be encountered during project implementation. **New Designs.** New buildings will better integrate hurricane resilience norms, universal access provisions, Life & Fire Safety standards, energy & water conservation and wastewater management. **Sustainability.** There is a risk that new buildings will not be properly maintained and investment will not be sustainable.	**SEP**. NRPB has prepared and will apply a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for project preparation and implementation. A GRM is in place to resolve complaints. **Covid-19**. National and WHO Covid-19 guidelines shall be followed to prevent virus spread on the project sites. **GBV/SEA**. All workers shall receive sensitization training and sign a Code of Conduct before mobilizing to work sites. **Sustainability**. A maintenance plan will be prepared for all buildings before completion of works. The owner of the buildings will be responsible for the enforcement of the maintenance plan. **C-ESMP.** Contractors will need to prepare, get approval and implement an Environmental and Social (including Health and Safety) Management Plan, to properly mitigate all related risks and impacts.
Component 1	**SML Primary School** **Teachers** not adequately trained to implement inclusive education strategies **CLB Primary School** **CLB**. Renovations and repairs of the CLB building considered as cultural heritage, may interfere with the original architecture of the building.	**Teachers** will receive training to implement inclusive education strategies**.** **CLB**. A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Management Plan will be prepared for CLB historical structure (s). Public Awareness is part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the FRLP to include key messages on the value of the program and

Components	Potential E&S Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures
	Risk of fear of stigmatization from members of the community of children enrolled in the Special Needs Programs at the SML and CLB Schools. Inadequate capacity to assess students for enrolment in the program resulting in improper diagnosis of children's socio-emotional and educational needs. Distance of CLB Primary School may be prohibitive, resulting in reduced accessibility for children living far away from both facilities. **Limits to access** to Special Needs programs at CLB due to language or other barriers.	promotion of non-discriminatory attitudes and behaviours. Training of Care Teams in needs assessment for inclusive education and Special Needs, as defined by the project. Provision of transportation for students enrolled in the program (to and from school). CLB School program will be made accessible to all attending students in appropriate language and format and through the adaptation of teaching strategies for students with different needs (learning, emotional, behavioural and intellectual). Where required, multi-lingual educational tools will be made available/utilised.
Component 2	Resettlement impacts on one person occupying one of the project sites. **Great Salt Pond**, which is an important Bird Area, is at 110m from the Library. Pond and wildlife will need to be protected from contamination caused by direct solid and wastewater releases from the construction site.	Conduct a census and establish a cut-off date. Prepare a RAP and implement the RAP during project implementation or before**.** **Pond.** Pond will be protected from pollution caused by wastewater, fuels, paints, waste or silt releases.
Component 3 Ministry Management Information System (MMIS)	-Personal sensitive data may not be adequately protected. -Small quantities of e-waste may need to be properly disposed of.	-An MMIS consultant will be hired and be engaged with the MMIS development and risks management. Ministries' personnel

Components	Potential E&S Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures
		will be assisted in capacity development. -Collaboration between MECYS and other ministries will be facilitated for more efficient exchange of information grounded in applicable legislative requirements - Close collaboration with the Digital Leadership team in Government to ensure adequate privacy legislation and policies will be in place. -e-waste management guidelines are drafted.
Component 4 Project Management	-Labour risks to employees and contractors/consultants Indirect risks may include: -Lack of sufficient capacity within stakeholders -Budget restrictions and cost increase -Project implementation delays -Insufficient coordination between NRPB and ministries.	-MECYS and other relevant ministries will be supported through training, placing coordinators and engaging technical consultants. -Risks will be communicated to stakeholders. -Supervisor will be engaged for managing the civil works implementation. Accessibility of GRM to NRPB and project partner's personnel and adequate communication on the existence of this tool
Component 5 Contingency Emergency Response – CERC	Details of this component are not known but potential ESHS risks relevant to small scale civil works are to be anticipated. Those include OHS hazards, waste management, and Community nuisance.	A CERC-ESMF is drafted and will be addended in this ESMF, once cleared by the World Bank. This will be submitted to the WB within 30 days after project has been declared effective.

2 Purpose and Contents of the Environmental and Social Management Framework

This **ESMF** is intended to be a practical tool during project design, monitoring and implementation and describes the steps involved in identifying and mitigating potential negative environmental and social impacts of future investment activities. The ESMF will set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to screen the risks and impacts for the specific subprojects listed in the various components, the mitigation measures, the applicable ES standards as defined in the World Bank ESF, and the budgeting for the costs of the proposed measures which are presented in Section 7.

2.1 Contents of the Framework

This ESMF consists of the following Sections:

- Section 1: Executive Summary
- Section 2: Purpose and Contents of the ESMF.
- Section 3: Project Description. This section describes the activities carried out under the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP) (project components), the objectives, site selection, priorities and cost.
- Section 4: Legal and Policy Framework. This section explains the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) triggered by the project and the relevant national legislation.
- Section 5: Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions. This section describes the existing environmental and social conditions of the project area.
- Section 6: Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures. This section describes the environmental and social setting of the project area and potential environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the project activities. It also describes proposed detailed management plans, mitigation measures to address these impacts and risks and a monitoring plan.
- Section 7: Implementation Schedule for Environmental and Social Risk Management Instruments
- Section 8: Project Institutional Arrangements and Capacity. This section describes the institutional arrangements for implementation of the project and the ESMF.

3 Project Description – The Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP)

The Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP) will support the implementation of Sint Maarten's 2018 National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), which lays out priorities and a roadmap for Sint Maarten's recovery, reconstruction, and resilience following Hurricane Irma generally, and emphasizes the importance of rebuilding Sint Maarten's education sector to a higher, more resilient standard.

3.1 Background of the Project

Following the devastation caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, the Government of Sint Maarten (GoSM) prepared a consolidated National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) that prioritizes immediate, short, medium and long-term needs for the recovery, reconstruction and resilience of Sint Maarten. This Plan includes estimates of the financial requirements, costs and investments that are necessary to build Sint Maarten back better.

Since January 2018, the World Bank has been assisting the Government of Sint Maarten in the establishment and implementation of a recovery and reconstruction program to implement the NRRP. A significant component of this program is financed through a Trust Fund financed by the Netherlands, managed by the World Bank and implemented by the Government of Sint Maarten.

In parallel to the establishment of the Trust Fund and the execution of the NRRP, the Government of Sint Maarten developed an institutional structure for the implementation of Trust Fund financed projects. This structure is materialized in the National Recovery Program Bureau (NRPB) and serves as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for Trust Fund projects for which the Government of Sint Maarten enters into a Grant Agreement. As such, the NRPB represents the Government of Sint Maarten vis-a-vis the World Bank in the implementation of Trust Fund financed projects.

To respond to the emergency needs in the education sector which arose after the passage of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, the Government of Sint Maarten developed an Education Master Plan (EMP) in 2018. The project supports the EMP's first and second components, which focus on

(i) repair and reconstruction of schools, including special needs school, and the Library, and (ii) a care and special aid program, which aims to provide students and education staff with a safe learning environment and addresses the needs of special care students and students from lower-income families, their families, teachers, and education staff who were affected by the hurricane.

The proposed FRLP was developed at the request of the SXM TF Steering Committee[22] and complements a US$5 million Child Resilience and Protection Project (CRPP – P172582, approved by the World Bank in October 2020), which is implemented by UNICEF NL[23] in collaboration with MECYS and stakeholders. Activities will be coordinated, and synergies will be sought with ERP, CSPFRP, and the Digital Government Transformation Project, also financed by the SXM TF.

3.2 Project Development Objectives

The objectives of the FRLP are to:

- restore access to a safe education, learning and cultural environment and
- improve the resilience of Sint Maarten's education system

3.3 Project Components

The Project will include five components: (i) Rebuilding Inclusive Schools, (ii) Restoring Library Services; (iii) Strengthening the Ministry's Management Information System, (iv) Project Management; and (v) Contingent Emergency Response. The Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) will not have a funding allocation but will allow for a prompt reallocation of resources in case of an eligible emergency.

Component 1: Rebuilding Inclusive Schools, aims to restore access to adequate and inclusive learning environments by rebuilding two primary schools damaged beyond repair by Hurricane Irma in the Middle Region and Cole Bay district. These two schools, Sister Marie Lawrence and Charles Leopold Bell, still out of operation, played a central role in providing quality education for the communities and provided specialized services promoting inclusion. Students of Sister Marie Laurence (SML) and Charles Leopold Bell (CLB) were relocated to schools in other districts. The Project will finance the reconstruction of and the provision of furniture and equipment to both the schools.

Architectural designs for the reconstruction of SML have already been prepared, while the design of the CLB school will be financed by the Project. During project preparation, existing designs will be reviewed, revised and adapted, in particular to meet the requirements of the special needs programs that SML school will implement. The reconstruction of SML and CLB primary schools will be based on disaster-resistant standards, ensuring that they are fully accessible to students and staff with disabilities, promote the educational process and implement fire & safety protection measures. The reconstruction will take place on the current site of the damaged buildings, and demolition will be needed to clear the way for construction. It is expected that there will be no land acquisition and no population displacement. The Project will also finance the costs related to the design and supervision of the civil works.

In principle the schools will be demolished and rebuilt. However, a part of the CLB school does have a historical significance which will be maintained. This part will not be demolished but maintained or preserved, according to the cultural expert recommendations.

Special Needs and Inclusive Education at the SML and CLB Primary Schools. The Project will support both schools to implement their special education programs. SML's Special Care program aims to support students showing socio-emotional and behavioral problems. The school will offer an after-school program that provides an option for continued supervised engagement of the most vulnerable social groups.

The school identified that the most prevalent behaviors recognized amongst the students are aggression, bullying, hyperactivity, impulsivity, and social skills deficits. To address behaviors that students are exhibiting as a result of challenging socio-environmental contexts, SML has instituted a positive behavior support (PBS) system to increase quality of life and decrease problem behaviors through teaching life skills and enforcing changes to a student's environment. PBS is not an individual therapeutic intervention, but rather a psychosocial support intervention to provide holistic support.

Regarding CLB, the Government approved the establishment of a transitional program at the Educational Care Center (ECC) to serve 50-75 students exhibiting exceptional and diagnosed behavioral disorders that cannot be handled in a traditional school environment. The ECC is to identify and assess these children that need extra support in elementary schools. Through this program, students are transferred from their regular schools and temporarily placed in a controlled environment where their needs can be addressed, through behavior modification, remediation, re-socialization, and/or individualised learning.

The Project will strengthen SML's Special Care and CLB's ECC program by providing technical support so that the programs can start as soon as the schools are functional. Technical assistance will be provided to implement a pilot phase of the programs, before scaling them up.

Component 2: Restoring Library Services, will finance the design and reconstruction of the Philipsburg Jubilee Library (PJL), which will take place on the current site of the damaged building, and demolition will be needed to clear the way for construction. The Project will also finance the costs related to demolition of the old Library building, the design and supervision of the civil works, the civil works, the provision of furniture and goods for the library. Land acquisition and population displacement are not expected to result from this reconstruction. The Project will also finance educational materials, technical equipment and the facilitation of cultural and learning exchanges, and/or the establishment of a digital platform for the Library. The Memorandum of Understanding between those three entities was dissolved in December 2021. The Museum and Sint Maarten Archeological Center (SIMARC), will not be supported by the Project because these are beyond the scope and budget of the Project.

Component 3: Strengthening the Ministry's Management Information System. The main objective of this component is to build an MMIS for better management of the sector. Overall, the MMIS will allow MECYS to improve its oversight of the education, culture, youth, and sport sectors and better address cross-sector issues such as inclusive education, child protection, and compulsory education.

The MMIS will help improve the overall performance of the education system by collecting and making data available for decision making. Data-driven approaches will be promoted to improve the efficiency of the education system, monitor enrollment and absenteeism, and students' participation to special programs. The MMIS will also provide data to support the design and/or implementation of school reopening plans in response to extraordinary situations such as hurricanes and climate change related events, earthquakes or the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, strengthening MECYS's data management capacities will increase its ability to allocate resources according to effective needs. Finally, the availability of an efficient MMIS will improve the collaboration between MECYS and Ministry of Public Health, Social Development and Labor (VSA).

Component 4: Project management. This component will support project management and coordination, including monitoring and evaluation, procurement, financial management, environmental and social risk management and citizen engagement, and other technical assistance. This Component can also finance capacity building activities to Project personnel and the Ministry of ECYS in project development, preparation and management. As a result, the Project will finance, inter alia, technical assistance, goods, audits, workshops, training and operating costs.

Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component – CERC. This component can be triggered following a natural disaster or emergency. This component would not have any initial funding allocation, but in the event of an emergency, uncommitted funds could be reallocated from other components in accordance with an Emergency Action Plan. Details of how the CERC will operate, the list of activities that are not eligible for financing, and the environmental and social screening criteria to be applied, should the component be triggered during implementation, will be included in the Project Operations Manual (POM). A CERC-ESMF is developed and will be annexed in the FRLP ESMF, once cleared by the World Bank. The scope of the CERC will be clarified such that it is limited in time and budget and poses no risk to the achievement of the results of the Project.

3.4 Site Selection and Prioritization of the Two Schools

Schools on Sint Maarten sustained significant damage during Hurricane Irma in September 2017. The World Bank is working with the government of Sint Maarten and other stakeholders to determine how financial and other assistance can be designed to have the greatest impact. Due to the limited funds available from the Sint Maarten Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund, not all the required repairs nor the wish from stakeholders to fund new buildings/reconstruction can be facilitated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport (MECYS) via the funds allocated via the Trust Fund thus far. To ensure that the scarce resources available are allocated in a substantiated and sustainable way a criterion was drafted by the MECYS.

According to the Priority List for Public Buildings (Annex 1) that was approved by the Council of Ministers, the reconstruction of the Charles Leopold Bell (CLB) and the Sister Marie Laurence (SML) schools have the highest priority. **The Sister Marie Laurence (SML) School** is an existing school in the Middle Region district (Figure 1). Since the passing of Hurricane Irma, the school is damaged and unfit for students to continue their education there. Students from the SML School are currently housed at two classes at the Sister Magda School and six classes at the St. Dominic Primary school. Rebuilding a school in Middle Region will benefit students by allowing them to remain in their own district and not depend on a school bus to take them to school.

By having the SML School rebuilt, the students from Middle Region and surrounding districts can return to their district and preferred school. This will also allow more space for students in the South Reward area to be able to enroll in a school which is in their proximity. MECYS has been in discussions with other parties to find ways to reduce the amount of traffic in the South Reward area, which is presently overcrowded.

Figure 1: Aerial View of Sister Marie Laurence Primary School

MECYS recognized and prioritized the need for reforms and modernization of schools and learning environments. The construction of new schools therefore recognizes and supports the need for quality and up to date learning environments that suit the changing needs and expectations from students, parents and society at large.

The Charles Leopold Bell (CLB) School has already been approved by the Government of Sint Maarten to be used as the Educational Care Center (ECC) (Div#5037). This advice was followed by a memo from the Minister dated 27 October 2015 confirming that the decision on the Educational Care Center at the CLB was signed by the Council of Ministers (COM), which approved several matters which included the upgrading and renovation of facilities at the CLB school.

The purpose of the program at the ECC is to assess and adapt at-risk children who need extra support and to provide a safe, caring therapeutic educational setting for these students. The motivation for the CLB school to be rebuilt can be linked to the already approved advice from the Council of Ministers. In addition, after the disaster in 2017, extensive stakeholder meetings identified a need for a robust Educational Care Center accessible for all special needs students.

The children and teachers who attended and worked at the two schools have been integrated into other schools.

According to information from the Department of Culture, the Charles Leopold Bell School is *not* on the official monument list. The building is owned by Government and 2020 marked its 100th Anniversary. One of the key factors that gives this CLB school an historical significance, is its strategic location at triple cross-roads for the Cole Bay area, situated between the road to Philipsburg, the road to Marigot, and the road to Cape Bay. It is therefore considered to be a historical landmark by the Cole Bay community (Figure 2). In the past 20 years or so, renovations and repairs have been done that have significantly interfered with and altered the original architecture of the building. The original foundation stone-mortar walls are still present though, covered atop by the recent restorations work. A Cultural Assessment of the site took place (see Annex 5) whose recommendations include: a) Preservation/restoration of the main stone gate entrance, b) Preservation of the historic mango trees, c) Preservation of the building foundation and front steps.

Figure 2: Charles Leopold Bell Primary School (Historical Building)

3.5 Cost of the Project

The Fostering Resilient Learning Project is funded by the Trust Fund from the Netherlands Government and is estimated to cost a total of US$27.5m, distributed across four components as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Project Costs

All Components	**USD$ (Million)**	**Source**
Component 1: Rebuilding Safe Schools	13,403,418.75	*Trust Fund*
Component 2: Restoring a Community and Learning Environment	9,235,781.25	
Component 3: Strengthening the Ministry's Management Information System	2,500,000.00	
Component 4: Project Management	1,640,800.00	
Grant Cost[1]	26,780,000.00	
Project Preparation Grant	$720,000.00	
Total Project Cost	$27,500,000.00	

Please refer to Table 15 for indicative estimated costs of the associated E&S risk management. Please note that some of the mitigation costs will be considered as part of the unit prices for the works. The designs for preliminary studies for CLB and PJL will be carried during year 1 of project implementation and the costs for any specific environmental and social mitigation measures will be estimated once designs are finished.

1 Project budget includes the cost of E&S mitigation measures. Further details and break-down of E&S mitigation measures can be found in Table 15, Section 6.17

4 Legal and Policy Framework

4.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) enables the World Bank and Borrowers to better manage environmental and social risks of projects and to improve development outcomes. It offers broad and systematic coverage of social and environmental risks. This is done through a set of ten (10) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) which set out the requirements that apply to Borrowers.

The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

The ten Environmental and Social Standards that establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle, are as follows:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety
- ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
- ESS8: Cultural Heritage
- ESS9: Financial Intermediaries
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

According to the Concept Note prepared for the project, the following Environmental and Social Standards apply, or may apply:

ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental & Social Risks and Impacts

This standard sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing (IPF), in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

ESS1 calls for environmental and social assessment of project related risks and impacts, these will be managed through this ESMF. The ESMF will be publicly disclosed and consulted with relevant stakeholders. An ESCP has been developed that sets out the material measures and action required to comply with the ESSs. Monitoring and regular reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESS's will be conducted. Contractors will need to prepare site specific C-ESMPs, engage qualified ESHS personnel and report regularly on compliance to the environmental and social risk management.

ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions

ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.

ESS2 applies to all project workers, in this project workers are anticipated to be people employed/engaged directly by NRPB and, through third parties such as, consultants and contractor's workers. Labour Management Procedures (LMP) applicable to the project have been developed and will be publicly disclosed and consulted upon. The Project will not employ any workers under the age of 18. Contractors shall be requested to develop and operate their own labour GRM for workers complaints. Next to that, the NRPB's GRM also functions as the labour GRM and is open to receive worker complaints, who are direct workers or contracted workers, that might arise in the FRLP. The arrangements for handling project-worker complaints are described in the LMP. The details of the Contractor's GRM will be made available to all workers and the NRPB's GRM for workers is available for all members of the public and for workers on NRPB's website.

ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels.

Resource efficiency is relevant to the project and energy efficiency interventions in buildings will be considered during the design, in close coordination with school boards, the library and MECYS, depending also on the available funds. Emissions to air, wastewater discharges and noise levels will need to comply with General World Bank EHS Guidelines. Demolition, construction waste and e-waste, including hazardous materials like asbestos, will be properly disposed of on- or off-island as needed.

ESS 4: Community Health and Safety

ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.

ESS4 is relevant to the project, since demolition/construction works may impact the urban community where those sites are located, increasing traffic/congestion and road accidents risks, noise & vibration levels, covid-19 transmission, releasing dust to air and creating nuisance to sensitive receptors.

ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is relevant and applies to a sole individual living in one of the project sites. This person has occupied the site over the last few months. A census was conducted and a RAP was developed and will be implemented prior to the start of works. The complete RAP, with the compensation package was disclosed to the PAP at the site on June 23rd 2022. A redacted version of the RAP will be available upon request by the public, at the office of the NRPB, to protect the privacy of the individual.

There is no anticipated land acquisition or restrictions on land use. However, occasionally, there may be the need to temporarily occupy adjacent land, which is vacant. This may be for the temporary placement of site offices, storage of materials and/or equipment and other construction related purposes. If this need arises formal agreements will be signed between the Contractor and the property owners, copies of which will be provided to the Supervisor. At present the land is not occupied, neither are there any stalls operating at or near any of the sties.

There currently exists an agreement between the PJL Foundation and the Philipsburg Pharmacy for seven designated parking spaces in the PJL parking lot. Alternative arrangements will be made when construction begins to comply with ESS5 requirements. Additionally, there is ample parking in the immediate vicinity.

Land is owned by Government and in Long Lease to the Philipsburg Jubilee Library Foundation. Deeds are available. Based on current assessments, there will be no other need for resettlement than indicated above. However, if this should arise in the future, then the ESMF and related instruments will be updated accordingly.

ESS 8: Cultural Heritage: This standard sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle. It recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.

ESS8 includes specific provisions/requirements for archaeological sites and material, built heritage, natural features with cultural significance, and movable cultural heritage. The CLB school is a 100-year-old building which is considered to be an important historic building. Even though it is not on the list of Sint Maarten's official registry of historic monuments, it is considered a historical landmark by the community.

Demolition and reconstruction of the CLB School will be guided by a Cultural Heritage Management Plan developed by a consultant hired specifically for that purpose. Based on current understanding and communication with PJL Foundation, there are no materials, photos, recordings or books in the library collections, which would trigger ESS8.

ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

A Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for the project and includes a schedule for engagement with the schools and library users as plans for the new buildings are developed and finalized.

4.2 Sint Maarten National Regulations

Applicable Policies, Legislation and Regulations of the Government of Sint Maarten

Previously part of the Netherlands Antilles, Sint Maarten became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on October 10, 2010. Sint Maarten has full autonomy for internal affairs, including environmental and labour legislation. The Dutch Government retains responsibility for defense and foreign affairs.

According to Article 22 of the 'Constitution of the Country of Sint Maarten,' it shall be a constant concern of the GoSXM to keep the country habitable and to protect and improve the natural environment and the welfare of animals. Currently, the country has no comprehensive legislation related to environmental protection and no law for carrying out environmental impact assessment (EIA) for any development projects. Should the GoSXM establish any relevant legislation or ordinances on environmental protection during the implementation of this Project, the Special Project's Management Team commits to, after consultation with World Bank, adhere to these policies. If new legislation leads to additional costs or impediments to carry out the Project, renegotiation will start with the World Bank.

The Government has some existing policies and regulations on the management of environmental and social issues. These regulations and their applicability to the Project, particularly as they apply to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards relevant to the project are summarised in Table 3 below, with a brief gap analysis. More details about local legislation can be found in Annex 3.

Table 3: Summary of Sint Maarten National Laws

General Environmental and Social Management Provisions	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment.	A number of national laws govern the environmental and social management (see legislation listed in the rest of the table below). Specific legislation may contain provisions based on which an environmental and/or social impact assessment may be required, such as in the event of a request to develop a specific area (art. 28, par. 4, of the National Ordinance Spatial Development Planning (17-04-2015, AB 2015, no.9)),	There is not an adequate legal and regulatory framework to guide environmental and social impact assessments. There are limited number of elements that meat environmental and social assessment good practice.
ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions	Labour Legislation of St Maarten National ordinance concerning safeguarding labor in enterprises a.k.a. Safety Ordinance (AB 2013, GT no. 438). Safety Decrees I-III (AB 2013 GT no. 348; no. 280; no. 350) A National HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy (2012)	The current labour legislation covers the issues of minimum wages, employee dismissal, prohibition of child labor, occupational injury, holidays and special leaves etc; however, there is no specific section on vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children of working age, migrant workers, contracted workers, and community workers.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management	National Energy Policy (2014) The current Electricity Concessions Ordinance (AB 2013, GT no. 147) and the Electricity Concession of N.V. GEBE Waste Ordinance (AB 2013, GT no. 135). National Ordinance Wastewater (AB 2013, GT no. 142) The National Ordinance for Nature Protection and Management (AB 2013, GT no. 809) The National Ordinance for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (AB 2013, GT No. 298) National Ordinance Clearance of Ships and Wrecks (AB 2013, GT no. 314) Environmental Norms for Air & Sound, Water & Wastewater, Waste Article 28 A (Lrop)	Policies and ordinances are in place to promote sustainable water and energy use. There are gaps with regard to pollution emission and discharges standards. The current Waste Ordinance does not address management, storage and transport of hazardous materials, chemicals and pesticides.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Hindrance Ordinance and derivative regulations. (AB 2013 GT nr. 139 and AB 2013 GT nr. 140). National Ordinance Public Health (AB 2018, 20). National Decree of the Governor of Sint Maarten Concerning Public Health Rules National Decree on Public Health (AB 2017, GT No. 33).	There are no current regulations that require facilities to inform adjacent communities of potential risks and hazards including hazardous wastes, traffic safety, impacts of labor influx and issues associated with security personnel.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	St. Maarten adopted its own Planning and Zoning Ordinance in 1993 (Eilandsverordening Ruimtelijke Ontwikkelingsplanning St. Maarten,"EROP") and it is updated in 2013 which is the National Ordinance Spatial Development Planning (AB 2013, GT no. 144). National ordinance, concerning Building- and Public Housing a.k.a. Building Ordinance (AB 2013, GT no. 136). There are two National Decrees for execution of Article 19 (AB 2013, GT no. 146) and Article 43 (AB 2013, GT no. 401) of the Building Ordinance. As per April 26, 2020 Article 28a of the National Ordinance Spatial Development Planning (Lrop) has recently come back into effect. Article 28a. regulates the requirements for a civil works permit, which will allow the Minister to review certain planned works prior to approval. This will ensure that the works will not cause undesirable and irreversible damage to the environment and are executed with concern to the environment and that the works fit within the Government Spatial Development Vision. In addition, the article allows the government to impose conditions on the execution of the works. Approval by the Minister would be required for the following works: • The excavation, raising, leveling or explosion of land; • The construction of roads and other pavements; • Works and projects that impact the water management and the groundwater level; • The felling and clear-cutting of trees or other cultivation; • The demolition of structures; • The filling and/or dredging of water.	Currently, there are no requirements to address adverse impacts related to land acquisition, nor assess economical and social impacts. There are no specific requirements that insure protection for all people affected including people who do not have full legal rights to land or assets.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	National ordinance, concerning management of nature and protection of the prevalent fauna and flora (AB 2013, GT no. 809). National Decree, entailing general measures, concerning management and protection of flora and fauna as well as nature parks (AB 2013, GT no. 143).	Measures to protect, conserve, maintain and restore natural habitats and biodiversity have been proposed; however, it has not been legalized. Although there are laws regarding development activities impacting critical habitats and biodiversity, degradation

	There are two relevant island policies that are not covered by legislation; Beach Policy (Public notice August 1994). Hillside Policy (Public notice No. 986/98). Temporary Fishing Prohibition Cartilage Fish Decree (AB 2011, no. 35). Fisheries Land Decree (AB 2013, GT no. 405). Fisheries Products National Decree (AB 2013, GT no. 354). National Nature Conservation Ordinance – Ao2001, No. 41; Nature Conservation Ordinance St, Maarten- AB2003, No. 35 St Maarten Proposed Land Parks Management Plan (2009); Sint Maarten Nature Policy has been drafted; but not yet finalized.	continues because of the lack of enforcement. There is not an adequate legal and regulatory framework to guide environmental and social impact assessments. There is a limited number of elements that meet environmental and social assessment good practice. Incorporating ecosystem services into national capital is not required under current legal mandates.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage.	The Philipsburg Declaration and Action Plan (2015) National decree, entailing general measures of the execution of the Monuments ordinance (AB 2013, GT no. 50). National decree indicating protected monuments (AB 2013, GT no. 46). National decree monuments register (AB 2013, GT no. 49).	Comprehensive regulation addressing potential adverse impacts on cultural property requires additional formulation. Legal protection relating to commercial use of cultural heritage remains ambiguous.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.	There is no national law or regulation.	Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure are designed at the project level in related to project's stakeholders and their needs.

4.3 Conventions and Guidelines

4.3.1 Convention Agreements

In case hazardous materials, or other relevant waste materials, need to be recycled or finally disposed off-island, then such activities, including transportation, will be completed in compliance with the relevant articles of the Conventions below, in case transportation happens to countries that have ratified them (Sint Maarten is not party to either of the Conventions). In addition, applicable local regulations shall be followed.

- Basel Convention

  http://www.basel.int/

  The Basel Convention is a multilateral agreement governing all transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal. As of November 2020, 187 countries and the European Commission are parties to the Basel Convention (United States is not a party). Basel Convention was introduced to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries. In addition to conditions on the import and export of the above wastes, there are stringent requirements for notice, consent and tracking for movement of wastes across national boundaries.

- International Agreement on Transboundary Shipments of Waste (OECD)

  The OECD Control System for waste –recovery - OECD

  The Agreement applies to transboundary movements of waste destined for recovery operations between OECD Member countries. There are 37 OECD Member countries, including USA.

4.3.2 World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (WBG EHS) guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). EHS guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, Projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. World Bank EHS guidelines are available at:

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/EHS-Guidelines.

4.3.3 Additional Operational Guidance

- OSHA - Asbestos General Standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title29-vol6/pdf/CFR-2011-title29-vol6-sec1910-1001.p–f
- OSHA - Asbestos Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1101) https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title29-vol8/pdf/CFR-2011-title29-vol8-sec1926-1101.pdf
- WHO COVID-19 Guidance for schools, workplaces & institutions Technical guidance (who.int)
- WHO guidance "Mask use in the context of COVID-19 Interim guidance" WHO-2019-nCov-IPC_Masks-2020.5-eng.pdf
- World Bank's Technical Note on "Public Consultations and Stakeholder engagement in World Bank supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings" 2020-10-01-11-04-717aa8e02835a7e778b2fff46f531a8c.pdf (portal.gov.bd)
- St Maarten Covid-19 Health & Safety Guidelines for Workplaces http://www.sintmaartengov.org/government/VSA/Health-Updates/NOVELCORONAVIRUS/Documents/COVID-19%20Guidelines%20for%20workplaces.pdf

4.3.4 United Nations Convention on the Rights of The Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a legally binding international agreement on childhood which sets out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities. It is the most widely ratified treaty which has helped to transform the lives of children globally. In ensuring that its goal "For Every Child, Every right", is achieved, the CRC promotes four (4) basic principles:

- Non-Discrimination.
- Best interests of the child.
- The right to survival and development.
- The views of the child.

4.3.5 United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #4

The Seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, "provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The SDGs are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests".

SDG #4, is to “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. This promotes the right to education as the basis to all human rights.

The objectives of SDG4 which are of particular relevance to the FRLP are

4.1 Ensuring that all girls and boys can complete primary and secondary education in a free, equitable and high-quality way by 2030, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.a Build and improve educational facilities that address children, people with disabilities and gender equality and provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all.

5 Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions

5.1 Physiography

Sint Maarten is an island country in the Leeward Islands of the Caribbean. It is a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It encompasses the southern 40% of the Caribbean Island of Saint Martin, while the northern 60% of the island constitutes the French overseas territory of Saint Martin. Sint Maarten is centred on 18° 01’N Latitude and 63° 05’ W Longitude. The island hinges between the Lesser and the Greater Antilles and lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Other neighbouring island territories include Saba, Sint Eustatius Anguilla, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Barthélemy. The total land area of the entire island is 90 km2 (15km long and 13 km wide at its widest point). The island features a series of jagged ranges of hills from north to south terminating at Pic Paradis, 424 m the highest point, on the French side of the island. The coastline is a series of beaches, coastal lagoons, rocky areas and mangroves, and the interior is characterized by many valleys, most of which are rather flat.

5.2 Climate

The climate of Sint Maarten is tropical with hot and sunny weather all year around. Daily average temperature ranges from 25 degrees Celsius (°C) in the period from January to March, to 28 °C between June and October. The night temperature rarely drops below 20 °C, while sometimes it can reach 35 to 37 °C during the day from June to November. Average annual rainfall is 1045 mm. In the period from June to November (but mostly from August to October), Sint Maarten can be hit by tropical depressions and hurricanes, as happens in general in the Caribbean.

5.3 Natural Hazards

Sint Maarten is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and adverse climatic events due to its location within the Atlantic hurricane zone. For the past decades, the country has been exposed to high winds, intense storms and numerous hurricanes including: Donna in 1960 (Category 3), Hugo 1989 (category 3-4), Luis in 1995 (Category 4), Lenny (1999) and Irma 2017 (Category 5 on Saffir-Simpson scale). Due to the size of the country, a single storm has the potential to impact the entire population directly. High winds, rainfall and flooding are the principal risk factors while the country is also vulnerable to earthquakes. Coastal areas are exposed to flood risk from storm surge and tsunamis. Increased urbanization along with climate change and limited country capacity to build with resilience adds to its vulnerability to natural hazards.

5.4 Biological Environment

The major part of Sint Maarten is covered with secondary vegetation derived from either seasonal formations or dry evergreen formations. Only on the top of the hills, some more or less original semievergreen seasonal forest is found. This type of forest has regionally become extremely rare too. Because of its small area, this forest formation is very vulnerable. On the higher hills of the two ridges in the middle part of the island, and the hills of the eastern ridge, dense secondary woodland vegetation is growing, preventing erosion and with a high scenic value. Along the coast and inland waterways remains of mangrove forests and other types of coastal vegetation survive, which are of high ecological value, and also have scenic value.

The fauna of St. Maarten is limited in species, not only because of St. Maarten's small size, but also because of habitat destruction, hunting and imported predators. Like the other Lesser Antilles, Saint Martin was never connected to a continent. Subsequently, it has a relatively low diversity of native fauna, particularly those that cannot fly. During the colonial period, most native habitats were destroyed for agriculture, including deforestation of the interior and the draining of mangrove wetlands. It is presumed that at least most of the current forests are secondary growth.

The introduction of non-native animals, both accidental (rats, mice) and deliberate (livestock, mongoose) has also been implicated in the destruction of habitat and the extinction of native species. More recently, development for tourism has resulted in further destruction and degradation of habitats such as the lagoon and the numerous salt ponds on the island.

Without peaks high enough to support a cloud forest, the highlands are primarily tropical deciduous forest, where many trees lose leaves during the dry season. Dry scrubland also makes up a good deal of the interior of the island, particularly in areas that are used as pasture for goats or cattle. There are numerous salt ponds on the island, and most are ringed with mangrove wetlands. While there are dry gulches that may fill temporarily after strong rains, there are no permanent rivers. Beaches and rocky shorelines ring the island, and in areas that are not developed, littoral (seaside) forest or scrub can be found.

There is a large, enclosed lagoon in the southwest part of the island. In the seas surrounding the island, a mix of sand, seagrass beds and coral reefs can be found[2].

5.5 Demography and Socio-economy

Sint Maarten is a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Caribbean. It is the most densely populated country in the Caribbean with a population of over 50,000 in an area of 34 square km and a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of U$25,381.

English is the widely spoken language though both Dutch and English are the official languages of the country. In addition to the registered inhabitants, there is a significant group of unregistered migrants, estimated to be between 10,000 and 15,000.

Tourism and tourism-related industry is the major source employment in the country. Only about 10 % of the land is considered suitable for domestic agricultural production, and over 90% of food products are imported. Nearly 30% of the male working population (45% for female workers) earn less than ANG 2,000 (USD 1,115) per month. Literacy rate in people over the age of 14 is 95.8%.

5.6 Site Specific Social and Environmental Baseline Conditions of Project's Area of Impact

Sister Marie Laurence (SML) Primary School

Figure 3: Aerial view indicating the general location of the SML Primary School

SML Primary School is located in the Middle Region area (Lower Prince's Quarter District) near Philipsburg, , although poverty data per region has not been provided. Lower Prince's Quarter is a residential area with a population of approximately 11,846 making it the largest settlement on the island.

2 Source: The Incomplete guide to the Wildlife of Saint Martin

Before Hurricane Irma hit the Island in 2017, SML provided artistic activities for children in the neighbourhood, after school, engaging with vulnerable social groups and special care programs for children with special needs. MECYS has deemed the school buildings unsafe and uninhabitable and the construction of a brand-new school is required. Since the hurricane hit, students and the afterschool program have been relocated to two other Catholic schools in other districts.

Figure 4: Aerial view of the SML Primary School

Charles Leopold Bell Primary School is located in Cole Bay. Cole Bay lies at the eastern shores of the Simpson Bay Lagoon in southern St. Maarten, in the foothills of the steep hillsides bordering Philipsburg. Cole Bay is a residential, commercial and marine intersection, with a population of approximately 8,158. The hillside woodland vegetation prevents erosion and offers a high scenic value.

Figure 5: Aerial View indicating the general location of the CLB Primary School

The Hillside Policy was established to conserve, protect and restore the hillsides. It remains a policy and is not consistenly enforced/implemented.

Before the hurricane, CLB had 165 students with 16 teachers, a care team, and management. After the Hurricane, students and their teachers were relocated to the closest public school.

The oldest of the buildings at the Charles Leopold Bell Primary School was built in 1920 and while it is not yet on Sint Maarten's official registry of historic monuments, some of the buildings are considered a historical landmark by the community and cultural heritage organizations.

Figure 6: Charles Leopold Bell Primary School

The proposed subproject in Component 2 of the FRLP contemplates the demolition and reconstruction of 4 buildings and maintaining the oldest historical structure (s) as is. Renovations and repairs will be done without interfering with the current architecture of the building. The Cultural Heritage Assessment report is included under Annex 5.

At the same time, the construction of an Educational Care Center at the CLB Primary School will cater to primary public school students from across the country who have behavioral challenges. Post Hurricane Irma photographs of the sites are provided in Annex 4.

Figure 7: Aerial view of the general location of the PJL

The **Philipsburg Jubilee Library** (PJL) is located in Philipsburg, the capital of St. Maarten. With a population of approximately 1,506, the capital sits on a narrow strip of land between Great Bay and the Great Salt Pond. The town is a commercial center packed with shops, schools, restaurants, casinos, and hotels.

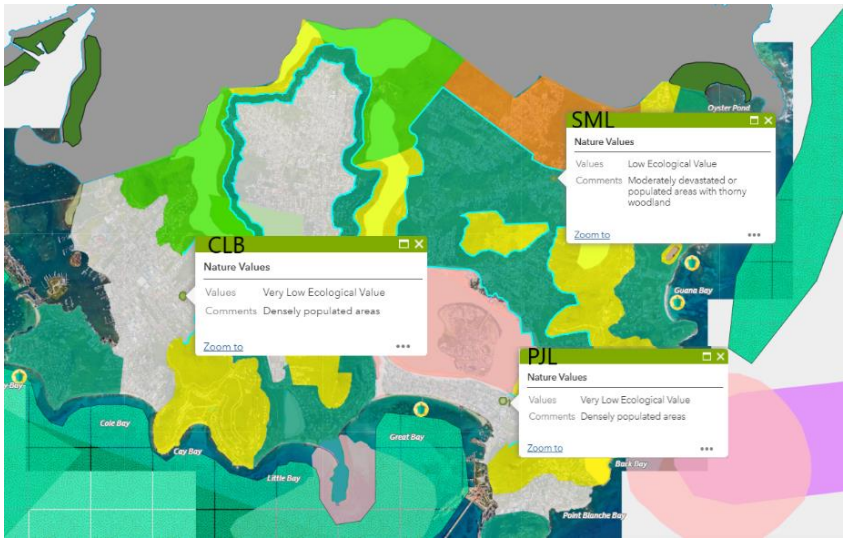


Figure 8: Ecological value of project areas

The PJL is located in proximity with the Great Salt Pond, which has been designated as a national monument based on its cultural and historical significance. The Pond is also an Important Bird Area (IBA) and a critical habitat for shorebirds and water birds. It shelters populations of fish, such as mullet, mollusks, and small invertebrates such as fiddler crabs, which provide a great source of food for the birds. The environmental footprint of the PJL does not affect the existing environmental characteristics of the Great Salt Pond.

Figure 9: Aerial view of the PJL

The constructions will take place on the current plots of the damaged buildings, and demolition will be needed to clear the way for construction. It is expected that there will be no land acquisition but there is a need for one individual to be displaced from the site., This number was finalized and a census was done on December 10th, 2021, establishing the resettlement cut-off date, as per ESS5.

The required RAP will be prepared before the project reaches negotiation, disclosed, and then implemented during project preparation. The financing for the RAP will likely come from the project funds.

MECYS's objective is to have the Library facilitate access to culture and learning for the entire community. The Library will continue to provide access to books, media, print and digital archives, and computers to all and will host after-school and reading programs. In addition, the GoSM will expand the Library's role as a center for the organization and hosting of special events. The Library provided reading materials for the population and it was visited by around 40,000 people annually before Hurricane Irma.

The project will finance the reconstruction of the Library, the provision of furniture and equipment, and cultural and learning exchanges with other countries. It may also support the establishment of a digital platform for the library.

Where initially, it was explored whether a Cultural Heritage Center in collaboration with the Sint Maarten Museum and the Sint Maarten Archeological Center (SIMARC), could be realized under the project, it was concluded that the project can only finance the library. This decision was taken by the Government of Sint Maarten after the NRPB made an assessment of potential challenges to the preparation of the Project if a Cultural Heritage Center would be financed.

Figure 10: Zoning data of project areas

All three project sites are situated in populated areas. The SML School is located in a highly populated residential area of the island, followed by the CLB School, which is in the Cole Bay area along the busy Union Road. Construction activities will need to consider these factors and the corresponding mitigation measures activated. The PJL is within a more commercial area and therefore is less populated. (See Table 4).

Table 4: Demographic Data With Approximate Numbers

Name	District	Total Population of District	Male	Female	Dwellings
Sister Marie Laurence (SML)	Lower Prince's Quarter	11,846	5,317	6,529	4,882
Charles Leopold Bell Public (CLB)	Cole Bay	8,158	4,000	4,158	3,202
Philipsburg Jubilee Library(PJL)	Philipsburg	1,506	668	838	542

Table 5 presents a summary of the footprint of each project area. Since the disruption caused by the hurricanes, students from both schools have been displaced to other schools. The PJL has also been rehoused at another facility. Environmental and Social screenings have taken into account the existing conditions and have planned accordingly for mitigation.

Table 5: Summary of Project's Area of Impact

School Name	Students/ Visitors	Location	Sensitive receptors	Natural environment	Cultural Environment	Businesses
Sister Marie Laurence School	185 (age 3-12) & 68 after-school -24 personnel	1 Ellis Rd, Middle Region District	Lucia's Learning & Baby center @ 180m	Urban setting with very limited natural features.	Urban environment, with no monuments or other cultural features	Mini markets, bakery, grocery
Charles Leopold Bell School	165 students & 16 teachers	Rubber Tree Dr, Cole Bay	Worship Places @ 80 & 120m.	Green hill @ 200m	-CLB is a historical landmark -Worship Places @ 80 & 120m.	A number of restaurants, Supermarket and shops
Philipsburg Jubilee Library	40,000 visitors annually	3 Walter A. Nisbeth Rd, Philipsburg	Sundial School adjacent	Great Salt Pond @110m Great Bay@340m	Peace Monument (Statue of Simon Bolivar) is adjacent	Busy commercial area and public buildings

6 Environmental and Social and Risk and Mitigation Measures

6.1 Summary of Potential Risks and Impacts of the Project

The scope of works and a summary of potential E&S impacts are described in the following Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Potential E&S impacts

Component/Activities with Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Scope of works	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks
Component 1 & 2 **(Common Risks & Impacts)**	**Demolishing of the Buildings.** Damaged parts of buildings will be demolished. SML, parts of CLB school and the Library will be completely demolished. Common construction waste debris includes blocks, metal panels, wood, glass, concrete and gypsum boards. **Asbestos** may be present in the construction materials. **Mold Remediation** may be needed in some of the buildings exposed to rainwater **Repair of Damaged Parts of the Buildings.** The damaged parts of the buildings will be repaired according to the engineering designs. **Reconstruction of Buildings.** Buildings will be reconstructed based on new designs in the existing premises of the affected buildings. No additional land acquisition will be required for these construction activities.	**Debris and Waste Generation**. Debris and other waste material will be generated from the demolition and cleanup activities as well as from the Reconstruction of the Buildings. Improper waste management may cause pollution of soil and water bodies. Municipal solid waste generated during the operational phase will be collected and disposed of under the responsibility of VROMI. **Asbestos** has been classified as a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos may occur through inhalation of fibers in air, released during construction works on buildings containing asbestos materials. **Mold** contaminants are a known health risk for individuals who are susceptible to or have known allergenic health problems. **CLB**. Renovations and repairs of CLB building(s) considered as cultural heritage may interfere with the original architecture of the structures. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Risks**. OHS risks are associated with debris collection and removal activities such as lifting, separating, sweeping and hauling; and other risks generally associated with the demolition and construction works including use of scaffolding and work at heights. **Community Health and Safety Risks**. Noise and vibration, dust and vehicular movement from the demolishing/construction activities may cause a nuisance to the nearby communities and construction workers.

	Provide equipment, furniture and educational material.	Risks associated with inconvenience occurring as a result of project activities. In general demolition works and movement of materials/ heavy equipment will impact movement of members of the community. Road blockages (temporary), resulting in traffic diversions may cause delays and other types of inconvenience. Safety concerns due to the introduction of the project in the areas include crimes which may occur due to the increased number of workers concentrated in the same area. Since the schools are currently closed, and the library was temporarily relocated, teachers, students, staff and users will not be impacted by the works. The library is situated adjacent to an operational secondary school (Sundial School). Which will be affected as previously mentioned. **Stakeholders and public engagement**. Risks associated with lack of or inadequate communication about and inconvenience to community members and local business occurring as a result of project activities. Access to recreation or other facilities and local parking availability may be hindered. **Covid-19**risks associated with people traveling from abroad and construction workers in close spaces. **GBV/SEA/H Risks**. Risks associated with the ways in which discrimination and harassment based on gender which are existing in society can manifest on a project or be encountered during project implementation. The gender disparities in hiring of employees or sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse are identified as the most likely to occur. **Great Salt Pond**, which is an important Bird Area, is at 110m from the Library. Pond and wildlife will need to be protected from contamination caused by direct solid and wastewater releases from the construction site. Positive Impacts of the Project include: **Accessibility**. The design of the new buildings is anticipated to provide better accessibility to people with disabilities.

		Resilience & Efficiency. Design of the new buildings is anticipated to better adapt into hurricane (and seismic) resilience norms. Energy and water conservation measures will be included. Wastewater will be properly disposed off. **Life & Fire Safety**. Buildings should incorporate all local building codes, fire department regulations and in accordance with an internationally accepted Life & Fire Safety standard (i.e. the Life Safety Code by US NFPA). **Wastewate**r. All reconstructed buildings will be either connected to the public sewage network or have their own wastewater treatment facility. Those provisions will be included in the Terms of Reference for the Design Firms and in the technical specifications of the construction contract. **Jobs.** Construction works generally increase employment and income opportunities through job openings and construction materials selling. **Learning**. Schools & Library reconstruction will promote easier access to learning. SML and CLB special care programs will promote learning opportunities to children with special needs.
Component 1	**SML Primary School** **Teachers** not adequately trained to implement inclusive education strategies **CLB Primary School** **CLB**. Renovations and repairs to section of the CLB building considered as cultural heritage, may interfere with the current architecture of the building. Risk of fear of stigmatization from members of the community of children enrolled in the Special Needs Programs at the SML and CLB Schools.	**Teachers** will receive training to implement inclusive education strategies**.** **CLB**. A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared for CLB historical building and is attached in Annex 5 of the ESMF. Public Awareness included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the FRLP to include key messages on the value of the program and promotion of non-discriminatory attitudes and behaviours. Training of Care Teams in needs assessment for inclusive education and Special Needs, as defined by the project.

	Inadequate capacity to assess students for enrolment in the program resulting in improper diagnosis of children's socio-emotional and educational needs. Distance of SML and CLB Primary Schools may be prohibitive, resulting in reduced accessibility for children living far away from both facilities. **Limits to access** to Special Needs programs at both schools due to language or other barriers. **Resettlement Impacts**	Provision of transportation for student enrolled in the program (to and from school). School spaces will be made accessible to all students in a language and format for all students through the adaptation of teaching strategies for students with different needs (learning, language, emotional, behavioural and intellectual) Sites have been assessed, and are vacant, Signage has been posted to establish a cut of date at both schools, as per the project ESMF.
Component 2	**Resettlement Impacts** **Great Salt Pond**, which is an important Bird Area, is at 110m from the Library. Pond and wildlife will need to be protected from contamination caused by direct solid and wastewater releases from the construction site.	PJL is renting 7 parking spaces to a pharmacy located across the street from the site. The parking will be no longer be accessible during construction. No business impact is anticipated for the store since most lots are used by the staff and also due to ample parking availability on the site vicinity. **Pond.** Pond will be protected from pollution caused by wastewater, fuels, paints, waste or silt releases.
Component 3	-Personal sensitive data may not be adequately protected. -There is a risk that data will not be accurate and reliable to support decision making. -Small quantities of e-waste may need to be properly disposed of.	-An MMIS consultant will be hired and be engaged with the MMIS development and risks management. Ministries' personnel will be assisted in capacity development. -Collaboration between MECYS and other ministries will be facilitated for more efficient exchange of information grounded in applicable legislative requirements - Close collaboration with the Digital Leadership team in Government to ensure adequate privacy legislation and policies will be in place.

		-e-waste management guidelines are drafted
Component 4	Project Management	-Lack of sufficient capacity within stakeholders -Budget restrictions and cost increase -Project implementation delays -Insufficient coordination between NRPB and ministries
Component 5	Contingency Emergency Response – CERC	Details of this component are not known but potential ESHS risks relevant to small scale civil works are to be anticipated. Those include OHS hazards, waste management, and Community nuisance.

6.2 Environmental and Social Screening Matrix

An Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening is an initial step in the due diligence for project execution and undertaken in the early stages of project development. The E&S Screening assists in assigning the environmental and social risk categories of project activities. Table 7 below summarizes the subprojects and their need for E&S screening. For Component 5 of the project, CERC ESMF will be applied when the CERC is activated. The detailed description of sub-projects is elaborated under Chapter 3. The Screening Matrix inserted below (Table 8 & Table 9Table) helped identify the key aspects that need to be further examined and managed, outlining the depth of social and environmental mitigation which may be required.

The information collected will inform the actions of the project towards reducing or eliminating potential negative social and environmental impact. Each risk is presented in the form of a Screening Question, followed by a response and what the likely effect can be. The risk rating is determined by the level of impact (varying levels of significance). Actions for mitigation are then explained.

Table 7. E&S Risk Management Applicability of Sub-projects

Component / Proposed Works	**Applying General ESMF Measures**	**E&S Screening Required**	**Development of Contractor ESMP Needed**
Component 1 / Reconstruction of the Sister Marie Lawrence School	✓	✓	✓
Component 1 / Reconstruction of the Charles Leopold Bell School	✓	✓	✓

Component 1 / Provision of ICT equipment and goods to Sister Marie Lawrence School and Charles Leopold Bell School	✓	✓ Required for ESS2 and ESS3	
Component 1 / Technical assistance to develop teaching and learning materials	✓	✓ Required for ESS2	
Component 2 / Reconstruction of Philipsburg Jubilee Library	✓	✓	✓
Component 2 / Technical assistance and training for PJL staff	✓	✓ Required for ESS2	
Component 3 / Development of the Ministry's Management Information System	✓	✓ Required for ESS2	
Component 4 / Project Management	✓	✓ Required for ESS2-LMP	

Table 8. Environmental Screening Matrix

Screening Questions	**Yes/No/? Briefly Describe**	**Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?**	**Proposed Works** Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL
1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the proposed works involve actions which will cause physical changes in the area (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.)?	Yes SML, parts of CLB school and the Library will be demolished and reconstructed on same land, according to new design. New buildings will potentially have different physical characteristics (height, ground coverage, etc)	No All buildings are in residential areas. Building permits shall be in place before works commencement, to ensure compliance with Building Ordinance. The responsibility to acquire the Building Permit lies within NRPB or the Architectural Firm that will prepare the designs. Physical changes will not be significant. 1&2	
2. Will construction or operation of the	Yes	No	

proposed works use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?	Mineral resources and wood (in the form of construction materials) will be used for reconstruction and repairs of the buildings. Energy will be required for transportation, machinery and tools. Energy is produced from non-renewable resources (fossil fuels)	Standard construction materials and resources that will be used are not in short supply. Sustainability activities and interventions will be designed and implemented in close collaboration with school boards and MECYS. 1&2
3. Will the works involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?	Yes See below for asbestos	No with measures See below for asbestos 1&2
4. Will the works require asbestos removal or extensive mold remediation actions?	Yes SML, parts of CLB and Library buildings will be demolished, mold remediation is therefore determined to be unnecessary. Mold may be present though in the eldest CLB school building. Due to buildings old age, asbestos may be present in the construction materials.	No with measures Mold assessment will be carried out only for parts of the CLB school that will be repaired and not for those that will be demolished. Mold assessment will be carried out on the books which were removed from the damaged Library and stored in containers on the premises. Before demolition of SML, CLB and Library, an asbestos assessment will be performed and any potential asbestos material shall be removed. CLB building under repair shall also be assessed for asbestos presence before works start. Asbestos and Mold assessments will be completed by NRPB before works procurement and Remediation plans will be

		developed by Contractors where appropriate, before site works commencement. A Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) shall be in place. 1&2
5. Will the proposed works produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Yes Significant solid waste volume will be produced in demolition stage and smaller quantities during reconstruction works.	No with measures Solid waste will be collected and separated on site and transported to the MSWS, where some components can be reused or recycled, and others can be disposed of. A Solid Waste plan will be part of the C-ESMP. All equipment will be cleared from the buildings prior to commencement of works. SML school and Library have already cleared most of the equipment from the buildings. 1&2
6. Will the proposed works release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	Yes Dust emission from demolition works. Exhaust emissions from vehicles and machinery. Asbestos fibers could be released during demolition. Spills of diesel, gas or paints during construction are inherent to (large) construction projects	No with measures Will be managed and mitigated with appropriate measures. A Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) shall be in place. 1&2
7. Will the proposed works cause excessive noise and vibration or release of light or heat energy?	Yes Noise and vibration levels will increase both during demolition and repair activities.	Yes potentially Noise levels will be exceeded during specific phases of the works, even with noise control measures in place. Usual measures will be a combination of noise barriers, organising noisiest activities outside of rest hours, location of noise producing installations as far away from residential or other noise sensitive receptors (i.e. schools, churches, hospitals, elderly care centres etc.), optimizing tracks schedule, speed limits, control delivery areas, maintain equipment and vehicles in good working order, measure noise levels, among

		others. Impact will be mitigated as part of the Community ESHS sub-plan of the C-ESMP. 1&2
8. Will the proposed works lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?	Yes potentially Only in case of improper solid waste and wastewater management.	No with measures See 5 above for solid waste management. 1&2&3
9. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment?	Yes potentially Demolition and construction activities are associated with workers Health and Safety concerns. Environmental accident potential is not considered to be substantial.	No with measures Health and Safety planning is an integral part of any demolition and construction activity and shall be addressed extensively in the C-ESMP. 1&2
10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the area?	Yes NRPBNRPB is funding multiple reconstruction and repair activities, for numerous beneficiaries. Those activities may coexist and impose a cumulative impact on the neighbourhoods and the MSW. Private owners' reconstruction works also contribute to overall impact.	Yes There is urgent need for St Maarten to proceed with reconstruction and repair works as soon as possible. Short term cumulative impact is to be expected. 1&2

11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	Yes Part of CLB is built in 1920 and while it is not in Sint Maarten's official registry of historic monuments, it is considered a historical landmark by the community. The Library is at approximately 110m from Great Salt Pond, which part of has been designated as a national monument based on its cultural and historical significance.	No with measures -Renovations and repairs of the CLB building(s) considered as cultural heritage should be done without interfering with the original architecture of the heritage building. The CLB or parts thereof should be maintained based on a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and Management Plan. -Pond will be protected from contamination caused by direct solid and wastewater releases from the construction site, by implementing mitigation measures described in the Waste Management plan of the C-ESMP related to Library reconstruction NRPB will review and approve the C-ESMP. 1&2
12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology, e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project?	Yes Library is 340m away from the Great Bay beach, 110m from the Great Salt Pond and 40m from a water canal. See also 13 below for more details regarding Great Salt Pond.	No See 13 below 2
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora, e.g. for breeding,	Yes Library is at 110m from Great Salt Pond, which is an important Bird Area. It is a critical habitat for shorebirds and water birds. The pond shelters populations of fish, such as mullet, mollusks, and small	No Reconstruction works will not have an impact on the pond, ocean and beach as long as proper mitigation measures of C-ESMP are implemented. 2

nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project?	invertebrates such as fiddler crabs, which provide a great source of food for the birds.	
14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes See 13 above.	No See 13 above 2
15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes Library is at 110m from Great Salt Pond	No See 11 above 1&2
16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Yes, There are routes which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities. At SML there is a (newly constructed) playground and basketball court adjacent to the which are being used by the community. PJL has a paid parking lot in front of the building where visitors of the city could park.	Yes Those facilities may be affected or closed due to works mobility arrangements and safety concerns. A Traffic Management & Community ESH Plan shall be part of the C-ESMP to mitigate the risks. 1&2

	CLB is situated adjacent to a main road with residential units situated more land inwards. Renovation/reconstruction could result in access roads being used more than normal by heavy equipment.	
17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?	Yes All sites are located in areas with transport routes in the immediate area or in close proximity -The Library is located in proximity to Philipsburg's commercial, residential, recreational activity.	Yes potentially Some roads may be affected or closed due to works. A Traffic Management Plan shall be part of the C-ESMP. 1&2
18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?	Yes All buildings under consideration are in residential areas.	No Buildings are in residential areas and visible by many people. No significant change is expected as part of the project. 1&2
19. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	Yes See 11 above	No See 11 above 1&2
20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will	No	No All

be loss of greenfield land?		
21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	Yes A complete Table is included under Baseline Conditions section.	Yes potentially Will be managed and mitigated with appropriate measures as specified in the ESMF and through public consultation according to the SEP. A C-ESMP shall be also in place before works commencement. 1&2
22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No Project doesn't affect future development.	No All
23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?	Yes All buildings under consideration are located in residential or commercial areas.	Yes potentially Noise, dust, traffic increase, can potentially have adverse effect on the public. The effect shall be managed and mitigated with proper measures, as part of the C-ESMP. 1&2
24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses	Yes Sensitive receptors are in proximity with the buildings under repair. A	Yes potentially Noise, dust, traffic increase, may adversely affect nearby facilities. The effect shall be managed and mitigated with proper measures, as part of the C-ESMP.

e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?	complete Table is included under Baseline Conditions section.	1&2
25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project?	Yes See 13 above for Great Salt pond	No See 13 above 2
26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	Yes Great Salt Pond has been affected by the landfill operation and residential sewage overflow.	No Pond will be protected from contamination caused by solid and wastewater releases, by implementing mitigation measures described in the Waste Management plan of the C-ESMP. NRPB will review and approve the C-ESMP. 2
27. Is the project location susceptible to subsidence, landslides,	Yes -Hurricane preparedness requires special considerations.	Yes Emphasis will be given on climate change adaptation and seismic considerations.

erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions which could cause the works to require additional environmental considerations?	-Not susceptible to flooding	1&2
28. Will pesticides, rodenticides or any other vector control products be used during any stage of project implementation and operation?	Yes potentially Mold remediation products may be required. Vector control will be elaborated on in the C-ESMP.	Managed and mitigated with appropriate measures, as part of the C-ESMP. 1&2

Table 9. Social Screening Matrix

Will the sub-project:	**Yes/No**	**Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?**	**Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1)** **Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1)** **Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)**
Resettlement Impacts			
Do the works require temporary displacement of people from their current settlement/homes?	YES	No Permanent displacement required under component 2 only, concerning one individual. The impacts on the individual will be managed through a RAP prepared by the NRPB and cleared by the Bank. The Project is expected to finance the resettlement costs and compensation payments for the individual.	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
			Schools have not been operational since Irma. Students and their teachers were temporarily relocated to alternative locations. Signs have been placed at each site stating that no occupation or use of the properties is allowed. Please see Annex 4 for images of the posted signage on each site. Students from the SML School are currently housed at two classes at the Sister Magda School and six classes at the St. Dominic Primary school. The Library has been closed since December 2018. In March of 2019 it was moved around the corner to the first floor of the Adolphus Richardson building. An agreement was signed between the PJL Foundation and the Philipsburg Pharmacy for use of 7 parking spaces. Adjustments will be made for alternative parking in close vicinity to the PJL parking lot. This is not expected to have an impact on business operations in the area. 2
Will the work interfere with the normal health and safety of the worker/employee?	No		No The Code of Conduct and C-ESMP will employ appropriate mitigation methods to address workers health and safety. All
Will the work reduce the employment opportunities for the surrounding communities?	No		No Construction works generally increase employment and income opportunities through job openings and construction materials selling. Consultants and other specialized professionals will be engaged on project preparation and implementation. All

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
Will the work cause limits to people's access to the water, public services or other resources that they depend on?	No	No Access to public services will not be affected by the works. Road blockages and other disruptions to traffic will be managed by the Contractor's Traffic Management Plan. 1&2	
Will there be a reduction in income for the communities?	No	No Construction and other works under the project increase employment and income opportunities through job openings and construction materials selling. No business will be disrupted. All	
Will the work induce disagreements? How?	No	No Extensive consultation will be required to ensure stakeholders engagement from an early stage, especially parent associations and school boards. 1&2&3	
Community Health and Safety			
Is there a possibility that the work will cause child delinquency (school drop-outs, child abuse, child labour, etc.?)	No	No These schools have not been operational since Irma and classrooms have been relocated to alternative schools. After the reconstruction, SML will continue to provide artistic activities for children in the neighborhood after school, engaging with vulnerable social groups and special care programs for children with special needs.	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
		Part of the CLB scope of works is the construction of an Educational Care Center which will cater to primary public school students from across the country who have behavioral challenges. 1	
Is there a chance that the work will cause labour influx to the area?	No	No Though there are considerable reconstruction works in St Maarten, labour influx from abroad is not expected for this project. Details shall be clarified in consultation with awarded contractor and will also depend on the timeframe of works execution. Contractor can be encouraged to hire within the project community. The awarded contractor must follow the local labour laws & policies and LMP in place. 1&2	
Is there a risk that the project will lead to gender disparity or sexual harassment/ exploitation abuse?	Yes	GBV is a possibility. Sensitization training on GBV, legal ramifications for infraction and the Contractor's and NRPB's GRM provides guidance for dealing with GBV matters. The NRPB Code of Conduct for Construction outlines the obligations on all the Contractor's staff regarding GBV/SEA/SH, that all workers are expected to adhere to. The Contractor is required to include this in their own CoC which is subject to NRPB's approval. The Contractor is usually requested to include in the C-ESMP, a section on investigation of possible violations and the consequences thereof. Disciplinary sanctions are firstly governed by the country's labour legislation and secondly by the contract specific arrangements. GBV matters may fall inside the realm of criminal law and the consequences thereof will be determined by the relevant authorities. This will subsequently lead to consequences imposed by the Contractor upon the respective worker.	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
		All workers are required to sign the CoC prior to starting any work. Workers must follow the Contractor's Training which shall include SEA/SH related topics. SEA/SH training can also be repeated when necessary, particularly where an incident of non-compliance has occurred. The Contractor is required to refer any community complaints with a SEA/SH component to the NRPB's GRM and will be dealt with appropriately. Depending on the needs of the complainant, referral to service providers and/or law enforcement will take place. Contractor to be encouraged to hire women to work on their projects to ensure gender equity/distribution, once the female applicants have the required skill, training or academic qualifications. All	
Is there a possibility that there will be an increased exposure of the community to communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS?	No	Risk of HIV/AIDS exposure is no more than it exists nationally. All	
Is there a risk that there will be increased safety concerns due to introduction of the project?	Yes	There might be crime/safety concerns due to increased number of workers concentrated in the same area, which will be mitigated according to the LMP in place and the fact that areas in question are regularly patrolled by the police. Community consultations and awareness campaigns will be held periodically during project implementation as a component of the SEP to address matters of safety both at the site and where workers reside. Contractor's Traffic Management Plan will outline the safety measures for movement of construction vehicles, transportation and disposal of materials and other related activities. 1&2	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
Is there a risk that the work will lead to substance abuse (drug abuse, excessive alcohol consumption, etc.)?	No	Contractor, in consultation with NRPB, shall take necessary actions to prevent improper behavior of its personnel. Regulations must be outlined at orientation with workers, prior to the commencement of the works. Contractor to have periodic meetings with staff. All	
Is there a possibility that there will be an increased exposure of the community to COVID-19?	No with measures	Mitigation and preventative measures will be in place to protect all concerned and will be referenced in the relocation logistics plan and C-ESMP. All	
Labor Issues			
Are there potential hazards to the workers?	Yes	Good practice in Health and Safety, together with the C-ESMP and supervision, shall minimize potential hazards on construction workers. Asbestos and mold exposure assessment shall be completed before works commencement. 1&2	
Are the proper PPEs provided to the workers?	Yes	No Supervision, training, toolbox meetings, signs and supervision and inspections on site will aim to ensure that construction company and workers comply with requirements. 1&2	
Are COVID-19 provisions in place?	Yes	No Covid-19 provisions shall be part of contract requirements and the C-ESMP. Supervision and training shall ensure that construction company and workers comply with requirements. Any potential labor influx shall be also monitored and screened during arrival.	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
		All	
Are there going to be workers housing facilities?	No	No. Labour will be locally hired and workers will already have housing. Specialists may be required and might be recruited from overseas in small numbers and will look after their own housing. The projects are not of the scopes which require a large work force which necessitate workers' housing facilities. All	
Are there procedures incorporated that can be used in emergency situations?	Yes	No The contractor's ESMP will address procedures to be used in emergency situations as a result of natural or man-made disasters. Hurricane, Fire and Earthquake preparation will be required. 1&2	
Are sections of the population at risk of being denied access to the special needs education programs at the CLB Primary School?	Yes	No Access barriers resulting from geographical distance - transportation provided to primary school students by MECYS. School programs will be made accessible to all students using adaptive teaching strategies to cater for their differences, including the use of multilingual approaches. 1	
Is there a possibility that teachers will lack the relevant skills for implementing the strategies required	Yes	No Teachers will be trained in 1	
Is there a possibility that needs assessments may not	Yes	No	

Will the sub-project:	Yes/No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?	Proposed Works Demolition/Construction/Remodeling SML School (1) Demolition/ Construction/ remodeling CLB School (1) Demolition/Construction/ remodeling PJL (2)
adequately identify the needs of children targeted to be enrolled in the CLB program?		Training of Care Teams in needs assessment for inclusive education and Special Needs, as defined by the project. 1	
Is there a risk that parents/students may refuse enrolment in the program due to a fear of discrimination by the general public?	Yes	No. Public awareness is a component of the SEP prepared for the project, focusing on key messages on the value of the Special Needs programs and promotion of non-discriminatory attitudes and behaviours. 1	

6.3 E&S Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Table 10 below summarizes the Environmental and Social risks and impacts of the project based on the risk classification that NRBP has adopted. Table also depicts the proposed mitigation measures, plans and instruments for minimizing any adverse effects and responsibilities. Impacts can be negative or positive. Impact scale is classified as Minor, Moderate or High. Relevance of the impact to each of the subcomponents (1 to 5) and project phases (demolition, construction/implementation and operation) is also indicated.

Table 10: Summary of Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

Impact Categorization	Impact Categorization	Component	Phases
(-) Negative (+) Positive	Mi – Minor Mo -Moderate H-High	1. Schools 2. Library 3. MMIS 4. Management 5. CERC	D-Demolition C-Construction or Implementation O-Operation
Example: (-) (Mi) (1&2) (C&O) (Negative impact) (Minor impact) (Component 1&2) (Construction & Operation phase)			

Impact Category	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Respon-sibility
Physical changes in the area	New buildings will potentially have different physical characteristics. (-) (Mi) (1&2) (C&O)	-Build inside same plots -Residential areas -Improved architectural design -According to building permits	NRPB, Architect, MECYS, SKOS, PJL
Use of natural resources	Construction materials (minerals, wood, etc.) and energy (fossil fuels) will be required. (-) (Mi) (1&2&5) (D&C&O)	Materials and resources not in short supply or significant quantity.	NRPB
	Energy & water usage during operational phase of buildings. (+) (Mi) (1&2) (O)	Sustainability interventions will be designed and implemented in new buildings	NRPB, Architect, MECYS, SKOS PJL
Hazardous Materials	Asbestos may be present and released during demolition or repairs. (-) (H) (1&2&5) (D&C&O)	-Asbestos assessment before start of works -Asbestos removal and disposal before start of works	NRPB, Contractor
	Small qualities of e-waste may need to be disposed. (-) (Mo) (1&2&3&5) (D&C&O)	Dispose according to the e-waste guidelines in the Annex	NRPB, MECYS, Contractor
Mold infestation	Mold impacted buildings present a health hazard. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (C&O)	-Mold assessment for CLB school historic building. -Mold assessment for Library storage containers.	NRPB

Solid waste	Considerable solid waste volume will be produced in demolition stage and smaller quantities during reconstruction and operation phase. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C&O)	Solid waste will be collected and separated on site and transported to the MSWS, where some components can be reused or recycled, and others can be disposed of. A Solid Waste plan will be part of the C-ESMP.	Contractor
Air emissions	Dust emission from demolition and construction works. Exhaust emissions from vehicles and machinery. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Dust suppression and equipment regular maintenance provisions will be included in the C-ESMP.	Contractor
Pollution	Spills of fuels, engine oils, thinners or paints may be released during construction or demolition. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Secondary containments, spill absorbents and other measures shall be part of the C-ESMP.	Contractor
Wastewater	Wastewater produced from demolition/construction workers (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Contractor will be responsible for collecting and disposing wastewater. Details will be in the C-ESMP.	Contractor
	Wastewater produced from users of the facilities. There is potential of improvement compared to previous status. (+) (Mo) (1&2) (O)	New buildings will be connected to the sewage network or have their own treatment plant.	NRPB, MECYS, SKOS, PJL, VROMI
Noise	Noise and vibration levels will increase both during demolition and repair activities. (-) (H) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Noise levels will be monitored and controlled (noise barriers, respect rest hours, speed limits, etc.). Details will be in the C-ESMP.	Contractor
Health & Safety	Demolition and construction activities are associated with workers Health and Safety concerns. (-) (H) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Health and Safety planning is an integral part of any demolition and construction activity and shall be addressed extensively in the C-ESMP. A Job Safety/Hazard Analysis shall be also prepared.	Contractor
Cumulative impacts	Multiple reconstruction and repair activities from NRPB and private owners may cumulate. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Short term cumulative impact is to be expected. Consultation with affected communities shall address concerns and manage complaints.	NRPB

Cultural resources	Part of CLB is built in 1920 and it is considered a historical landmark by the community that needs protection. (+) (Mo) (1) (C&O)	Renovations and repairs of the CLB old building should be done without interfering with the current architecture of the heritage structures. A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared.	NRPB
Ecology and water resources	The Library is in proximity to the Great Salt Pond, which is also an important Bird Area, and to the water canal. Those resources may be affected from pollution and/or noise. (-) (Mi) (2) (D&C&O)	Mitigation measures already described regarding hazardous waste, noise, air and pollution will address any potential impact.	NRPB, Contractor
Public access	At SML there is a playground and basketball court. PJL has a paid parking lot. Access to those facilities will be hindered. (-) (Mo) (1&2) (D&C)	Community will be consulted and safety risks will be explained.	NRPB
	The design of the new buildings is anticipated to provide better accessibility to people with disabilities. (+) (Mo) (1&2) (D&C&O)	Universal accessibility provision will be included in the new buildings design.	NRPB, Architect, SKOS, PJL, MECYS
Life & Fire Safety	The design of the new buildings should incorporate all local building codes, fire department regulations and in accordance with an internationally accepted Life & Fire Safety standard (+) (Mo) (1&2) (D&C&O)	A suitable qualified L&FS professional should audit and certify: (i) L&FS Master plan, (ii) fire protection technical design, (iii) final testing and commissioning of fire protection systems, and (iv) final delivery of L&FS documentation	NRPB, Architect, Contractor
Traffic	All sites are located in residential areas. Some roads may be affected or closed due to works. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	Notifications will be given in advance and traffic control measures will be in place. A Traffic Management Plan shall be part of the C-ESMP.	Contractor
Sensitive Receptors	Sensitive receptors (schools, clinics, etc,) are in proximity with works sites and may be impacted by nuisance.	The effect shall be managed through measures (regarding noise, dust, traffic minimization) already described and will be further detailed as part of the C-ESMP.	Contractor

	(-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)		
Climate adaptation	Design of the new buildings is anticipated to better adapt into hurricane (and seismic) resilience norms. (+) (Mo) (1&2&5) (C&O)	-Hurricane (and seismic) resilience will be considered and included in the design of all 3 new buildings. -Hurricane, Fire and Earthquake preparation plans will be required from Contractors.	NRPB, Architect, Contractor
Resettlement Issues	Schools and Library are not operational. Resettlement required for 1 person. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	The buildings/sites of the two schools have been posted with signage stating that no occupation is allowed. A census (Annex 16) has been conducted, and an Abbreviated RAP was developed and consulted. The project will finance the RAP . Where applicable, gates or entryways will be properly closed off to prevent access to the sites. A Security Guard, under employment of PJL, is stationed at the PJL site. He will be reassigned to other functions when the works begin. There is an agreement in place between the PJL Foundation and the Philipsburg Pharmacy for seven (7) designated parking spaces. Those lots are mainly used for the pharmacy staff. During construction the parking will not be accessible, a condition known to the Pharmacy. A business impact is not anticipated since there are ample public free parking spaces within a radius of 150m from the store. NRPB will monitor any contract termination or amendment discussion between the PJL and Pharmacy, to ensure mutual consent to changes and that ESS5 requirements are met.	NRPB
Employment and/or Income Opportunities	Construction works generally increase employment and income opportunities through job openings and construction materials selling. (+) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	The positive impact will be spread in the community since most of the workforce will be locally hired.	Contractor

Child Literacy and/ or Delinquency	Schools & Library reconstruction will promote easier access to learning. SML and CLB special care programs will promote learning opportunities to children with special needs. (+) (Mo) (1&2) (O)	-SML will continue to provide afterschool activities. -Part of the CLB scope of works is the construction of an Educational Care Center. -Library functionality will be designed according to latest learning trends.	NRPB, MECYS, SKOS, PJL.
Labor Influx	Considerable labor influx is not expected. Specialized professionals (consultants, engineers, IT, etc.) will be needed for project implementation. (-) (Mi) (1&2&3&4&5) (D&C&O)	-Contractors can be encouraged to hire within the project community. -The awarded contractors and all personnel involved in this project, must follow the local labour laws & policies and LMP in place.	NRPB, Contractor
Covid-19, HIV/AIDS	People traveling from abroad, close contact in enclosed spaces and inadequate protection measures may lead to Covid-19 spread. (-) (Mo) (1&2&3&5) (D&C&O)	-Comply to country protocols -Comply to WHO protocols -Contractors to prepare and implement Covid-19 plans.	NRPB, Contractor
GBV/SEA/SH, Substances, Criminality, Improper behavior	Gender and sexual harassment or improper behaviour is a possibility on/around construction sites. (-) (Mo) (1&2&5) (D&C)	-Sensitization training will be provided by Contractors. -Code of Conduct shall be signed by all workers before starting works. -Contractors will have in place a GRM for workers -NRPB has in place a GRM for all stakeholders.	Contractor, NRPB
Induced Disagreement	There are diverse stakeholders involved in this project and disagreements may arise. (-) (Mo) (1&2&3&5) (D&C)	Stakeholders consultations and awareness campaigns will be held periodically during project implementation as a component of the SEP to address matters.	NRPB, MECYS, SKOS, PJL
Contractor's Compliance	There is a risk that civil works contractors may not fully comply with the ESHS requirements of the project. (-) (H) (1&2&5) (D&C)	-Contractors will need to engage experienced and qualified ESHS personnel. -An ESHS performance guarantee will be submitted by contractors -C-ESMPs will be prepared by contractors and approved by NRPB	Contractors, NRPB

Stakeholder Engagement	Inadequate stakeholder engagement and information disclosure may hinder successful project design and implementation. (-) (H) (1&2&3&4&5) (D&C&O)	- NPRB has developed and will implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. -A project Coordinator is positioned at MECYS. - Needs assessment survey is undertaken for the new Library. - Environmental and Social risk management documents will be publicly disclosed - A GRM is in place for resolving complaints -Online surveys were conducted to gather stakeholders' inputs into the design of the PJL. Further consultation with parents and teachers will be held as plans are drafted – as described in the SEP.	NRPB
Data and Data Protection	Personal sensitive data may not be adequately protected. There is also a risk that data will not be accurate and reliable to support decision making. (-) (Mo) (3) (C&O)	-An MMIS consultant will be hired and be engaged with the MMIS development and risks management. -Ministries' personnel will be assisted in capacity development. -Collaboration between MECYS and other ministries will be facilitated for more efficient exchange of information.	NRPB, MECYS, VSA, MOJCS
Project Management	Project preparation may be hindered by lack of capacity, delays and budget restrictions. (-) (Mo) (1&2&3&4&5) (D&C&O)	-MECYS and other relevant ministries will be supported through training, placing coordinators and engaging technical consultants. -Risks will be communicated to stakeholders. -Supervisor will be engaged for managing the civil works implementation.	NRPB, MECYS

6.4 Risk Mitigation Measures to Comply with ESSs Requirements of the Project

The 8 (eight) Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) establish the standards that the NRPB and the project will meet through the project life cycle.

Table 11Table 11 describes the relevant World Bank ESSs, explains the relevance of each Standard to the Project and provides details about the requirements and actions taken by NRPB to comply with the ESS requirements.

Table 11: Environmental and Social Standards, Actions and Responsibilities

ESS	Relevance	Requirements of ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) to comply with ESS requirements	Applicable Component	Responsibility
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	The assessment of risks and impacts of the project or subprojects will not require full environmental and social impact assessments. The expected environmental and social risks and potential negative impacts can be managed through this Environmental and Social Management Framework prepared for the Project.	Conduct an environmental and social assessment of the proposed project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project.	✓ Environment and Social Risks of Components 1 & 2 are considered Moderate. An ES Screening report has been prepared to identify key concerns and propose mitigation measures. The ES Screening report has been implemented into the ESMF. Risks are considered temporary, highly localized and manageable through environmental risk management instruments and mitigation measures described in the ESMF. ✓ ES risks of Components 3 & 4 are considered low. ✓ Regarding Component 5, ES screening and mitigation measures will be included in the CERC ESMF, once the activities are known. ✓ Structural elements of the project will be designed and constructed by competent professionals, and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals.	✓ 1 & 2 ✓ 3 & 4 ✓ 5	NRPB
		Undertake stakeholder engagement and disclose appropriate information in accordance with ESS 10.	The NRPB regularly engages its stakeholders through various channels throughout the project. The ESMF and the SEP will be disclosed and inputs received will be included. Section 7.9 summarizes the stakeholder engagement details.	All	NRPB
		Agree an ESCP, and implement all measures and	The NRPB and WB agreed on a final ESCP during negotiations on May 11, 2022. NRPB will implement all actions indicated in the ESCP.	All	NRPB

		actions set out in the legal agreement.			
		Conduct monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESS's.	The NRPB will prepare and submit to the Bank bi-annual monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not limited to the implementation of the ESCP, status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, functioning of the grievance mechanism(s).	All	NRPB
		Undertake a process of meaningful consultation of the project's risks and impacts in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures.	This ESMF will be disclosed on the NRPB social media and website. Input from any feedback originating in the consultation phase is deliberated in the project team for relevance, feasibility of implementing. Applicable suggestions will be included in the final ESMF and site-specific ESMPs and results of suggestions will be fed back to project design and to relevant stakeholders.	All	NRPB
		All contractors engaged on the project operate in a manner consistent with the requirements of ESSs.	✓ Contractors will need to submit a site-specific Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) prior to their mobilization for NRPB approval. ✓ Contractors shall submit its Code of Conduct that will apply to its employees and subcontractors. ✓ Contractors shall engage an ESHS Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the contractors' environmental, social, health and safety responsibilities. This expert shall be on island during works implementation phase. ✓ Relevant aspects of the ESCP and ESMF will be included in the tender documents.	✓ 1 & 2 ✓ All ✓ 1 & 2 ✓ all	Contractor

ESS 2: Labour and Workers Condition	Typical safety risks associated with the construction and demolition of works under Component 1 are 2 are expected (OHS risks; noise pollution; dust pollution	Develop and implement Labour Management Procedures applicable to the Project.	Labour Management Procedures (LMP) have been developed and will be available on the project page of the NRPB website within 30 days of project effectiveness.	All	NRPB
		A child under the minimum age will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project.	The Project will not employ any workers under the age of 18.	All	NRPB/Supervisor/Contractor
		Measures relating to occupational health and safety (OHS) will be applied to the project. The OHS measures will include the requirements of this Section and will take into account the General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and, as appropriate, the industry-specific EHSGs.	✓ Occupational H&S issues have been considered as part of the ES Screening and referenced in this ESMF. A Workers H&S plan will be part of the Contractor's ESMP. The General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) will be included in tender documents and shall be considered by Contractor when drafting the C-ESMP. The standard mitigation measures for civil works attached in Annex 2 will also apply. ✓ NRPB has adopted a Code of Conduct to guide the conduct of all contracted under the project including with regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) The Code of Conduct can be found in Annex 8.	✓ 1 & 2 ✓ All	Contractor
		A grievance mechanism will be provided for all project workers to raise workplace concerns.	The LMP for this project will have a GRM for project workers. The NRPB's Labour GRM is currently under preparation and included in the overall GRM. It will be finalised within 30 days of project effectiveness.	All	NRPB
		The contractor will be required to provide a GRM for the workers on the project site to file labour complaints in the C-ESMP.	The NRPB will require that C-ESMPs have LMPs with GRM for labour related complaints See pages 17 – 18 of LMP.	All	Contractor to submit, NRPB to approve.

ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	It is expected that the works will include site specific excavation and filling during construction The risks and impacts of excavation, materials sourcing for the facilities, disposal of construction and demolition waste, energy and resources efficiency to ensure the implementation of the works must adhere to the safety measures spelled out in this standard. This also pertains to the acquisition of new electronic products to incorporate energy efficiency, for Component 3 the EMIS,	Resource Efficiency: The Grantee will implement technically and financially feasible measures for improving the efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, as well as other resources.	Energy Efficiency interventions in buildings will be considered during the design, in close coordination with school boards, the library and MECYS, depending also on the available funds.	1 & 2	NRPB
		Pollution prevention and management: The NRPB will avoid the release of pollutants or, when avoidance is not feasible, comply with the national or EHSG standards, which ever most stringent. This applies to the release of pollutants pollutants to air, water and land due to routine, non-routine and accidental circumstances, and with the potential for local, regional, and transboundary impacts.	✓ Emissions to air, wastewater discharges and noise levels will need to comply with World Bank EHS Guideline. This requirement will be added in the tender documents as well. ✓ Contractor will need to submit a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) prior to their mobilization for NRPB approval. This plan will include among others a Waste management plan (including pollution prevention, wastewater management, solid waste management); and a Fuels and hazardous substances management plan.	✓ 1 & 2 ✓ 1 & 2	
		TheContractor will minimise the generation of waste including non-hazardous waste and manage the waste that is safe for human health and the environment. If the project involves pest management measures, the Grantee will give preference to integrated pest management practices.	✓ Solid waste from demolition and construction activities will be collected and separated on site and transported to the Municipal Solid Waste Site (MSWS), where some components can be reused or recycled, and others can be disposed of. A Solid Waste plan will be part of the Contractor's ESMP. ✓ Asbestos and Mold assessments will be completed by NRPB before works procurement and Remediation plans will be developed by Contractors where	✓ 1 & 2 ✓ 1 & 2 ✓ 1, 2 & 5	✓ Contractor ✓ NRPB/Contractor ✓ Contractor

			appropriate, before site works commencement Any e-waste that is produced as a result of the project will be collected and disposed of according to appropriate e-waste guidelines (Annex 11).		
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	The construction and demolition of the facilities under Component 1 and 2 might affect people living in the proximity of the construction sites. Covid 19 risks are relevant to workers on the project and also to members of the community in the event of public consultations	Evaluate the risks and impacts on health and safety of the affected communities during project cycle and propose mitigation measures	Community H&S issues have been considered as part of the ES Screening and referenced in this ESMF. A Community ESHS plan will be part of the Contractor's ESMP. National Covid 19 protocols will be implemented to reduce the risks of transmission.	1 & 2	Contractor
		Design, construct and operate structural elements of the project considering safety risks to communities, climate change and natural hazards.	The Project will follow the application of adequate and updated construction standards and "building back better," with emphasis on climate change adaptation, seismic considerations, universal access and Life & Fire Safety. Structural elements of the project will be designed and constructed by competent professionals, and certified or approved by competent authorities or professionals.	1 & 2	NRPB/Architect
		Avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials and substances that may be released from the project.	Asbestos presence is possible considering the age of the buildings. Asbestos assessments will be completed by NRPB before works procurement and Remediation plans will be developed by Contractors where appropriate, before site works commencement.	1 & 2	NRPB/Contractor
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntar	The Project Engineers, Environmental and Social risk management specialists and Project Management Team	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives Avoid forced eviction	A census survey was conducted and a RAP was developed and consulted (see Annex 16). It was cleared by the WB and a redacted copy is available at NRPB upon request.	2	NRPB

y Resettlement	have visited all three sites on many occasions. One of the sites became occupied during project preparation, the library. The two schools sites are not occupied but to establish a cut off date signs have been posed at these locations. An agreement was signed between the PJL Foundation and he Philipsburg Pharmacy for seven (7) designated parking spaces in the PJL Parking Lot.	Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation.	There is an agreement in place between the PJL Foundation and the Philipsburg Pharmacy for seven (7) designated parking spaces. Those lots are mainly used for the pharmacy staff convenience. The current PJL parking lot is complemented by other parking areas located within close vicinity. The Pharmacy has also 3 parking spaces right in front the store entrance. During construction the PJL parking will not be accessible, a condition known to the Pharmacy. A business impact is not anticipated since there are ample public free parking spaces within a radius of 150m from the store and parking can be accommodated at these other locations. NRPB will monitor any contract termination or amendment discussion between the PJL and Pharmacy, to ensure mutual consent to changes and that ESS5 requirements are met.		
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	The Library is at 110m from Great Salt Pond, which is an Important Bird Area.	Identify the potential project related risks and impacts on habitats and the biodiversity they support. Manage the risks and impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.	Pond and wildlife will be protected from contamination caused by direct solid and wastewater releases from the construction site. Noise mitigation measures will be also considered to protect the community and natural habitat as well. Specific plans will be included in the Contractor's ESMP. Nuisance will be temporary and localized within construction site.	2	Contractor
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local	Not relevant to the Project because there are no indigenous peoples complying with the criteria set forth in ESS7 in the area of intervention.				

Communities					
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	The CLB school is a 100 year old building which is considered an important historic building even though it is not on the list of Sint Maarten's official registry of historic monuments, it is considered a historical landmark by the community. Renovations and repairs should be done without interfering with the original architecture of the structure (s).	Avoid impacts on cultural heritage. When avoidance of impacts is not possible, measures will be identified and implemented to address impacts on cultural heritage in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Where appropriate, the NRPB will develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan. To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage. To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.	A cultural heritage assessment for the Charles Leopold Bell Public School has been conducted (assessment attached in Annex 5) by the ESS8 consultant hired by the NRPB and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan will include an implementation timeline and an estimate of resource needs for mitigation measures.	1	NRPB/Cultural Consultant
		A Chance Finds Procedure will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. It will be included in all contracts relating to construction of the project, including excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the	A Chance Find Procedure was developed and is included in Annex 5	1	NRPB/ Cultural Consultant

		physical environment.			
	Heritage Center	**ESS8 requirements**: **Protection of Cultural Heritage** The NRPB will implement globally recognized practices for field-based study, documentation and protection of cultural heritage in connection with the project. **Stakeholder Engagement for Cultural Heritage:** The NRPB will identify, in accordance with ESS10, stakeholders that are relevant for the cultural heritage that is known to exist or is likely to be encountered during the project life cycle. The NRPB will carry out meaningful consultations with stakeholders in accordance with ESS10 in order to identify cultural heritage that may be affected by the potential project; consider the significance of the cultural heritage affected by the project; assess the potential risks and impacts; and explore avoidance and mitigation options.	An assessment will be supported to review the ongoing collaboration between the Library, SIMARC and the Museum and the vision for future services for PJL. The findings of this assessment will be presented in a report	2	NRPB/Consultant
ESS 9:	Not relevant to the Project				

Financial Intermediaries					
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	There will be many stakeholders for this project, who will be consulted with at different stages of the project cycle.	The Grantee will identify the different stakeholders of the project, both project-affected parties and other interested parties. The Grantee has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and will seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, through a public consultation process. The plan will be disclosed prior to project appraisal and consulted on.	The SEP describes the different stakeholders of the project and how they will be engaged through the project The SEP was disclosed on the NRPB website prior to project appraisal for public review and comment. Targeted consultations requesting feedback and suggestions on the proposed SEP for specific engagement on the drafting of site and building plans have been and are ongoing with the school community and the Library. Consultation outcome will be included in the SEP.	All	NRPB/Consultants
		Prior to project appraisal the Grantee will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project.	The draft ESMF was disclosed (prior to project appraisal) on the NRPB social media, website and its availability communicated through notifications in the Daily Herald and in social media (including the Facebook pages of the NRPB and Government of Sint Maarten (GoSM). Full details can be found in Annex 14.	All	NRPB
		The Grantee will maintain, and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was	Stakeholder feedback will be sought on the design of the buildings, grievance redress, disruption of traffic and other matters relating to demolition works and construction. Comments received will be included in the SEP and C-ESMPs as relevant.. Additional consultations will be carried out during project execution to facilitate project updates and other relevant stakeholder issues.	All	NRPB

		taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.			
		The Grantee will implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances from the project related parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. Prior to project appraisal the process and means by which grievances can be raised will be addressed shared.	The NRPB Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will continue to be in place to receive concerns and grievances which arise from the project. Contractors will be required to develop their GRM as part of the C-ESMP. However, project related complaints lodged must be reported to the NRPB for management/resolution. The process is described in the NRPB GRM which is currently being updated The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be shared online as part of the SEP and consulted on during stakeholder consultations.	All	NRPB

6.5 Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)

Works will be carried out in the manner to preserve the architecture of the CLB school office which has a cultural historical significance to the community. **ESS8, Cultural Heritage**, sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle. It recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.

In order to meet ESS8's objectives of

(i) protecting cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of activities of the project;

(ii) supporting the preservation of cultural heritage

and because of the integral part it plays in sustainable development, the NRPB hired a consultant to conduct a cultural heritage assessment of the Charles Leopold Bell Primary School (Annex 5) and to develop the relevant environmental and social risk management instruments to ensure compliance with ESS8 during the rehabilitation. These are the Chance Find Procedures (Annex 5) and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Annex 5, upon completion).

The Cultural Assessment recommendations include: a) Preservation/restoration of the main stone gate entrance, b) Preservation of the historic mango trees, c) Preservation of the building foundation and front steps. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be finalized prior to the bidding for the works.

6.6 Labour Management Procedures (LMP)

NRPB developed Labour Management Procedures which outline the requirements for assessing and managing labour and working conditions for all components of the project. Additionally, there are typical safety risks associated with the construction and demolition works under Component 1 and 2 which are expected. During project implementation, the Labour Management Procedures will be updated as needed.

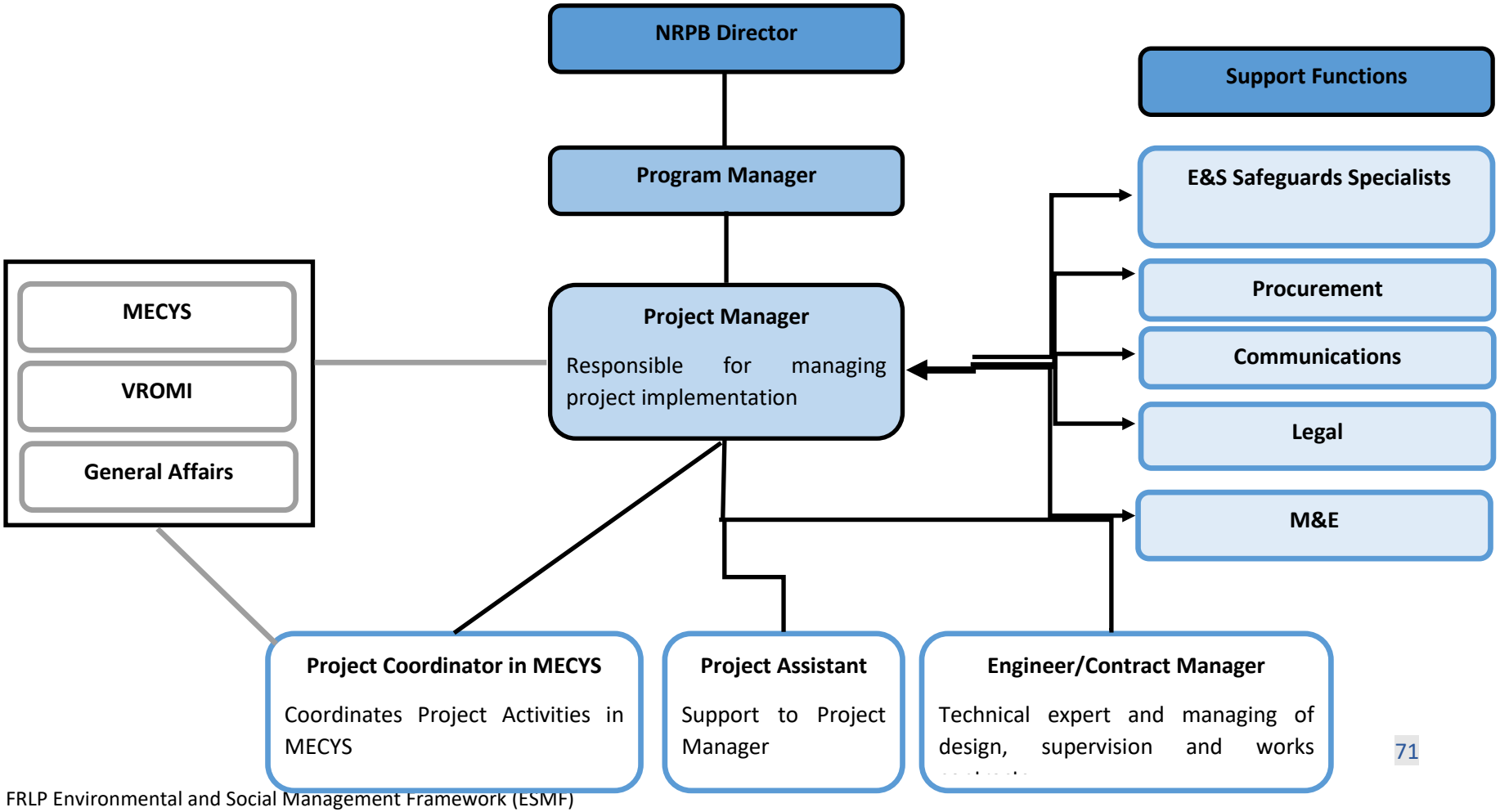
6.7 Consultants and Staff

In 2020, the NRPB engaged Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists to provide additional support to the Environmental and Social Risk Management Team. The E&S Specialists have developed the following Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments for the FRLP:

- ✓ Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- ✓ Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- ✓ Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
- ✓ Labour Management Plan (LMP)
- ✓ Terms of Reference for a Cultural Heritage ESS8 Specialist for the assessment and management of the cultural heritage aspect of the project at the CLB Primary School

The NRPB will maintain an organizational structure with qualified staff and resources to support management of E&S risks and preparation of the Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments/documents needed for the Project. The Project will provide financing for the hiring of an Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialist to support compliance thereto.

Figure 11: Fostering Resilient Learning Project Organizational Chart



6.8 ESHS Conditions in the Bidding Documents

NRPB will include the following Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Conditions in the bidding documents to ensure all the mitigation measures proposed in this ESMF are effectively implemented:

- ✓ **Past ESHS performance**. The Bidder shall declare any civil work contracts that have been suspended or terminated and/or performance security called by an employer for reasons related to the non-compliance of any environmental, or social (including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV) or health or safety requirements or safeguard in the past five years.
- ✓ **ESHS Specialist**. The Bidder shall propose an Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Specialist as the Contractor's Key Personnel at the Site. The specialist shall have a Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Environmental Management, Occupational Health & Safety, or similar, with 5 years' experience in supporting comparable projects in a similar position. This expert shall be on island during works implementation phase.
- ✓ **Performance Security**. The Bidder shall submit the ESHS Performance Security in the form of a "demand guarantee" in the amount of one percent (1%) of the Contract Amount.
- ✓ **Mitigation measures. The Contractor shall comply with the World Bank Group's General Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines.**
- ✓ **Payments for implementation of ESHS measures.** The cost of the delivering of the ESHS requirements shall be a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor. No separate payments will be made for implementation of ESHS requirements.
- ✓ **Code of conduct of Contractor's Personnel**; Provisions for the management of the contracted workers will be reflected in the bidding documents for the works and required in the Contractor's ESMP for the specific subprojects. This includes standards for personal conduct including sanctions pertaining to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
- ✓ **MSIP & C-ESMP**. The Bidder shall submit Management Strategies and Implementation Plans (MSIP) to manage the key ESHS risks described in the ESMF. The Contractor shall be subsequently required to submit, before mobilisation, and implement the Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), which will include a Contractors' Response Plan for Management of GBV and SEA/H Incidents/Complaints.

6.9 Contractor's-Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMPs)

Contractors engaged in demolishing and reconstruction activities under Components 1 & 2 will need to submit a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) prior to their mobilization for NRPB approval.

This plan will consist of the following site-specific management sub-plans/chapters that will be prepared in compliance with the requirements of the bidding documents, ESMF and World Bank EHS guidelines:

- *Mobilization Strategy;*
- *Demolition Plan;*

- *Traffic Management Plan;*
- *Code of Conduct Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA) prevention and response action plan;*
- *Covid-19 prevention plan;*
- *OHS Workers Health & Safety Plan;*
- *A Training Plan for Workers*
- *Community Health & Safety Plan (including Traffic Management, Noise Prevention, Dust minimization, Complaint management procedure for community complaints);*
- *Labour Management Plan (LMP which includes a Labour Grievance Redress Mechanism for Workers (Labour GRM);*
- *Community Engagement and Consultation Plan;*
- *Waste management plan (including pollution prevention, wastewater management, solid waste management);*
- *Fuels and hazardous substances management plan;*
- *Mold and/or Asbestos management plan (if applicable);*
- *Chance Find Procedures*
- *Emergency preparedness plan (Hurricane, Fire , Earthquake, Incidents and Accidents).*

The Contractor shall prepare monthly environmental and social monitoring reports on the status of implementation of environmental, social, health and safety aspects, and update the C-ESMP quarterly . A Reporting Template has been developed to aid Contractors in fulfilling their monthly reporting obligations. The Template is attached in Annex 6. The contractor will recruit an ESHS Specialist, who will be responsible for implementing the contractors' environmental, social, health and safety responsibilities. This expert shall be on island during works implementation phase. When drafting the C-ESMP, Contractor shall also apply the standard mitigation measures for civil works attached in Annex 12.

6.10 Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

A draft Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the Project consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) which both take into consideration the various levels of capacity of civil society actors and plans for consultations with all stakeholders as the intended beneficiaries throughout the project life cycle. The SEP indicates the key stakeholders, engagement approaches for consultations, grievance redress procedures, and proposed consultation dates.

The project has a broad range of stakeholders, who will be either directly or indirectly impacted by project activities. These stakeholders are broadly categorised in to two categories in accordance with ESS 10, these are shown below in Table 12 Table 12.

(i) Project Affected Stakeholders

(ii) Project Interested Stakeholders.

Table 12: Categories of Project Stakeholders

Project Affected Stakeholders	**Component 1: Schools** Direct Beneficiaries: Students, Parents, Teachers **Component 2: Philipsburg Jubilee Library** Direct Beneficiaries: Users of the PJL Library, Sint Maarten National Heritage Foundation (Museum), Sint Martin Archeological Research Center (SIMARC), Academia/Students, Visitors **Component 3: Education Management Information System** Direct Beneficiaries: Students, Parents, Teachers, School Management
Project Interested Stakeholders	**Component 1:** Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport Catholic School Board Community Councils **Component 2:** Academia PJL Foundation **Component 3:** Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport

The timing of consultations and the consultation approach with these groups are elaborated on in the project's SEP.

Architectural designs for the reconstruction of SML have already been prepared, while the design of the CLB school will be financed by the Project. During project preparation, existing designs will be reviewed, revised and adapted, in particular to meet the requirements of the special needs programs that SML school will implement. The different types of engagement with each category of beneficiaries are outlined in the SEP.

6.10.1 Access to Information

The NRPB is committed to providing information to direct stakeholders, government agencies, beneficiaries as well as the wider general public on Sint Maarten of on-going project activities. This will take place through regular updates via various media channels as listed in the SEP, through a variety of beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Finally, anyone can request specific feedback or post specific questions through a variety of social media and direct communication channels as listed in the feedback mechanism in the GRM and the SEP.

During the preparation of this project drafts of the E&S risk management documents will be publicly disclosed on the NRPB's social media and website and consultations will be held with stakeholders. These consultations will continue throughout the project life cycle at various levels, using the appropriate media.

6.10.2 Consultation meetings on the ESMF and SEP and Feedback

Development of the ESMF required intensive research and discussions with the Project Management Team (PMT) and other project stakeholders. During the project preparation phase, the PMT and the team of the Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists (NRPB) had meetings with the Catholic School Board and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sports (MECYS) as outlined in Chapter 6 in the SEP. The issues raised and outcomes of public consultations are described in Annex 13 of this ESMF.

A first draft of the ESMF was uploaded/disclosed for public review and comments, alongside the SEP, prior to project appraisal on January 25th (SEP) and 27th (ESMF), 2022, respectively. The documents were shared with targeted stakeholders and the general public via various media, more specifically the following:

(i) NRPB's Facebook Page
(ii) NRPB's LinkedIn Page
(iii) NRPB's Website
(iv) Local Print/Newspapers
(v) Text messages

The deadlines for submission of comments/feedback were February 8th and 9th. No comments were received from the stakeholders, except for a request for an extension from the PJL Foundation.

Consultations with relevant stakeholders began in November, 2021 and continued in January and February, 2022, during project preparation. Additional consultations are scheduled to be convened during project implementation. The draft ESMF was publicly disclosed on January 27th, 2022.

All comments will be recorded and responded to. Comments which are deemed to be applicable and actionable will be acted upon. Comments which are not actionable will be recorded, and a response also provided.

6.11 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The NRPB has an existing GRM in place to fairly, efficiently and effectively handle concerns and grievances received from the Project's stakeholders. The NRPB's GRM is currently being updated and will be used in this project. The system is well established and provides a credible avenue for all Project beneficiaries and stakeholders to file their complaints during the Project's implementation.

NRPB's GRM can be found on the website: Complaints Procedure – National Recovery Program Bureau (nrpbsxm.org)

Complaints received by the NRPB will be reviewed and managed by the Complaints Officer at the NRPB. Complaints received by the contractor in relation to the project will be handled in the following manner:

> Contractors are obligated to report any submitted complaints, depending on the nature. Incidental reports are required to be submitted within 24 hours of the occurrence, depending on the level of urgency. Additionally, regular reports are expected in the Contractor's monthly ESHS reports to the NRPB. The NRPB's Complaints Officer instructs the Supervisor and Contractors on the operation of their Project-level GRM with regards to the respective complaint and the Complaints Officer may take over the management of the complaint, if deemed necessary by the NRPB.

When a complaint is received, relating to the Project, the Complaints Officer will act according to the provisions of the NRPB GRM. The NRPB Complaints Officer has the following responsibilities:

- Monitor the various channels for the receipt of grievances
- Investigate the grievance and liaising with the external stakeholder/s
- Develop resolutions and actions to remediate any issues
- Draft advice for the respective project manager; assessment of the complaint and proposed resolution, accompanied by a draft letter to be sent out to the complainant to formally offer the resolution.
- Coordinate inter-departmental communication on the proposed resolution
- Follow up and track progress of grievance
- Document any interactions with external stakeholders
- Monitor the grievances and assign a safeguard specialist to support when necessary.
- Facilitate meeting(s) with complainant in case there are any challenges in finding agreement on a proposed resolution
- Make sure the grievance mechanism procedure is being adhered to and followed correctly
- Maintain grievance register and monitor any correspondence
- Raise internal awareness of the grievance mechanism among contractors, employees of contracted firms and relevant external stakeholders
- Provide training to the Contractors on the Grievance Redress Mechanism, to include use of the Grievance Form.

An example of a Grievance Form is attached as Annex 7. The GRM is described in more detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The contact details for filing complaints will be posted at the Public Service Centers in Phillipsburg and Simpson Bay, and are:

- Via an online form available on the NRPB's website: Complaints Procedure – National Recovery Program Bureau (nrpbsxm.org): By email to complaints@nrpbsxm.org with the complainant's project name "Fostering Resilient Learning Project" as the email's subject.
- By mail to: National Recovery Program Bureau
    - #57 Walter A. Nisbeth Road, Philipsburg, Sint Maarten
    - Telephone Number: +1(721) 542-8886/7
- In person at the address above where the person will be given a complaints form to complete.

Labour Grievance Redress Mechanism for Workers (Labour GRM)

Contractors are required to develop their own labour grievance redress procedures, to manage concerns from their employees.

Further details on the requirements for the Contractor's GRM are available in the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) developed for this project. The LMP also addresses Occupational Health and Safety and other relevant labour issues. The Contractor is required to include a complaint handling procedure for workers' complaints in the C-ESMP.

Labour GRM for NRPB Staff and other project workers.

The NRPB's GRM is referred to as the Program-level GRM. As the overarching GRM it is opened to receive complaints from any project affected individual or group. In addition the GRM contains a Labour GRM which is open to project workers, such as staff and consultants of the NRPB and project-workers hired by a contractor or their sub-contractor. Refer to Chapter 6 of the NRPB GRM.

6.12 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH)

In relation to this project there are a range of specific actions that will be in place to both mitigate against the risk of SEA/SH on the project and to respond if identified, these are detailed in Table 13 below.

Table 13 Provisions for the mitigation of risks associated with SEA/SH

Mitigation Measure	**Details**
NRPB Code of Conduct	The NRPB Code of Conduct for Construction outlines the obligations on all the Contractor's staff with regard to SEA/SH, that all workers are expected to adhere to.
Contractors' Code of Conduct	Contractors' workers are expected to sign a code of conduct prior to starting any work. Clause from Code of Conduct which workers are expected to sign "Not engage in any act of sexual harassment (whether through use of language or behavior, towards men or women or children, that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate)" (See full Sample Template for Contractor Code of Conduct in Annex 9"
Contractors' Staff Training	Workers must follow the Contractor's Training which shall include SEA/SH related topics. SEA/SH training can also be repeated when necessary, particularly where an incident of non-compliance has occurred.
Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP)	Contractors' Response Plan for Management of SEA/H Incidents/Complaints
NRPB GRM Contractor GRM (Project Level GRM)	It is currently being updated to include SEA/SH provisions Section 6.3: SEA/SH included as a category of labour complaints for Project workers in the Project-level GRM. Chapter 7.2: Specific Procedures for Complaints regarding SEA/H

Contractors' ESHS Monthly Reports	For incident reporting to include SEA/H incidents
GBV service provider.	Cases will be referred to local service providers, when required (e.g. Safe Haven) which provide free services for GBV victims.

6.12.1 Guidelines for Works Contractors for the development of the C-ESMP

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment(SEA/SH) Prevention and Response Action Plan.

Contractors shall prepare a plan and implement appropriate activities to reduce SH/SEA risks prior to civil works commencing and during execution such as:

- Have project workers undergo training and sensitization on SH/SEA. Describe the training program in detail. First training should be prior to, or combined with, signing the Code of Conduct. The training should be provided in the respective languages of the workers.
- Describe how the understanding of SH/SEA after the training, is being assessed.
- Describe how compliance with the Code of Conduct, with respect to SH/SEA, is being monitored.
- Describe how aspects that need more attention, will be identified and how these will be addressed.
- Have separate, safe and easily accessible facilities for women and men working on the site. Locker rooms and/or latrines should be located in separate areas, well-lit and include the ability to be locked from the inside.
- Visibly display signs around the project site (if applicable) that signal to workers and the community that the project site is an area where SH/SEA is prohibited.
- Monitor SH/SEA incidents using a simple tracking system to document events staff hear about and observe. This entails developing a simple, anonymous and confidential tracking system that staff can use to document when they observe/hear about SH/SEA incidents, in the program context.

6.13 Covid 19 Impact and Management

The NRPB has adopted the Covid 19 Policies currently being implemented by the Government of Sint Maarten and modified as required in its own Covid 19 Protocols. However, additional protocols will be implemented to reflect international and World Bank practice for Covid 19 Management on construction sites, available at the link provided below.

https://biwta.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/biwta.portal.gov.bd/page/f3ca1ff6_95b0_4606_849f_2c0844e455bc/2020-10-01-11-04-ad9ef55c947057f54b4f4f76f5be54ff.pdf

Contractors for the FRLP will be expected to provide Covid 19 Protocols as part of the C-ESMP, also reflecting these guidelines.

Special provisions for Covid 19 Protocols on a construction site include:

1 A Site Supervisor or senior staff should be identified as a focal point to deal with COVID-19 issues. This person will be responsible for coordinating preparation of the site and making sure that the measures taken are communicated to the workers, those entering the site and the resident community.

One person will be designated to be a back-up person, in case the focal point becomes ill. That person will be aware of the arrangements that are in place.

2 Workers will be encouraged to use the existing project grievance mechanism to report concerns relating to COVID-19, preparations being made by the project to address COVID-19 related issues, how procedures are being implemented, and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff.

The Contractor will be expected to, inter alia:

- Prepare a detailed profile of the project work force, key work activities, schedule for carrying out such activities, different durations of contract and rotations, those from the local community, those from outside, underlying conditions, or otherwise at risk.
- Ensure minimum movement in and out of the site by employees to reduce interaction with external parties
- Conduct regular health checks, particularly for symptoms of Covid 19
- Control entry/exit to work site by employees to restrict movement by securing the boundaries of the site, establishing entry/exit points
- Confirm that employees are fit for work
- Train security staff who will be monitoring entry to the site
- Check the temperature of employees entering the site and during daily briefings remind staff to self-monitor
- Prevent any worker from an infected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for the required period (as determined by national regulations)
- Train workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms. (Tool- box Training)
- Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local language.
- Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; at waste stations; and in common spaces.
- Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) will also be provided when necessary.
- The number of workers at any one location will be limited as much as possible.
- Workers will be provided with face masks or shields and will be encouraged to practice social distancing.

6.14 CERC – ESMF

This component can be triggered following a natural disaster or emergency. NRPB has prepared a CERC ESMF that will be attached as Addendum 1 of this ESMF and will also be publicly disclosed on the NRPB's website, once cleared by the World Bank. When an eligible emergency occurs the NRPB will screen the proposed works using the screening tool in the CERC-ESMF and classify the ES risk category according to the CERC-ESMF. The exact activities to be implemented under this component are not known but there is a positive and negative list in the CERC ESMF which gives an indication of the likely activities, the potential ESHS risks relevant to small/medium scale civil works are to be anticipated. Those include OHS hazards, waste management, and Community nuisance.

6.15 Code of Conduct for Contractors

The Contractor shall submit its Code of Conduct that will apply to its employees and subcontractors in the draft C-ESMP, to ensure compliance with its Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) obligations under the contract. In addition, the Contractor shall detail how this Code of Conduct will be implemented. This will include:

- how it will be introduced into conditions of employment/engagement,
- what training will be provided,
- how it will be monitored and
- how the Contractor proposes to deal with any breaches.

The Contractor will be expected to be guided by the CoC of the NRPB (attached as Annex 8) and draft and implement their own CoC subject to NRPB approval. A template is provided in Annex 9, as a model which the contractor can use in the development of the Code of Conduct which each employee is expected to sign prior to commencement of Works.

6.16 ESHS Monitoring Plan

NRPB will monitor the implementation of the proposed Mitigation Measures applicable to demolition and construction works under Components 1 & 2. Table 14 indicates the monitoring parameters that the NRPB's, Supervisor's and Contractor's Environmental and Social risk management specialists will apply. NRPB has prepared an Inspection Checklist that will be used during site visits. The checklist is attached as Annex 10. The costs to mitigate the social and environmental risks are outlined in Table 15.

Table 14. ESHS Monitoring Plan for Demolition/Construction Works per Site

#	Monitoring Parameter/ Activity	Means of Monitoring	Compliance Indicator/Threshold Limits	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency
1	Controls for workplace hazards	Visual inspection to ensure controls for workplace hazards are in place	Implementation of Control Measures specified in the Inspection report. Unauthorized access shall be prohibited.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor daily
2	Workers attend the ESHS Risks and Code of Conduct sessions	Inspection of training records and interviews with the workers	100 percent of workers have attended ESHS and CoC sessions and signed the CoC	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily

#	Monitoring Parameter/ Activity	Means of Monitoring	Compliance Indicator/Threshold Limits	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency
3	Use of PPE and Covid-19 protection measures by staff	Visual inspection on use of relevant PPEs	100 percent use of relevant PPE	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
4	Licensed equipment operators and vehicle drivers	Visual inspection of driving licenses	All operators and drivers have valid licenses	NRPB monthly	Supervisor weekly	Contractor weekly
5	Water and sanitation facilities at worksites	Visual inspection and interviews	Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
6	Cleanliness at worksites and residences	Visual inspection	Worksites shall be kept clean and free of garbage	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
7	First Aid Kits at worksites	Visual inspection and interviews	All worksites shall have adequate well stocked first aid kits	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
8	Grievances from workers	Records of grievances registered and resolved.	All grievances shall be addressed within 5 days of the receipt of the complaint. Unresolved complaints after the 10 days after receipt will be directed to the NRPB's GRM immediately.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
9	Air pollution	Visual inspection of equipment/vehicle exhausts, records of vehicle maintenance, covered loose material piles	All equipment and vehicles shall be maintained and serviced as required. Loose material and waste piles are covered.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
10	Wastewater Discharges	Visual inspection of wastewater discharges	All wastewater shall be directed to the sewerage facility, holding tank or septic system	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily

#	Monitoring Parameter/ Activity	Means of Monitoring	Compliance Indicator/Threshold Limits	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency	Responsibility & Frequency
11	Waste Management	Waste management as per the approved plan	Facilities are clean, and waste collection and disposal facilities are in place	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
12	Traffic Safety	Visual inspection for traffic management	The smooth flowing of traffic; and placement of traffic signs and flag-person as deemed necessary by the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (Ministry of VROMI) and the Ministry of Justice.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
13	Hydrocarbon and chemical storage and handling	Visual Inspection of storage facilities	No leakages from the containers in the storage. Handling follows procedures to avoid spillages.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily
14	Restoration of Work Sites	Visual Inspection	Upon finalization of works the facilities will be made free of all debris construction and all other waste.	NRPB Once upon completion	Supervisor Once upon completion	Contractor Daily
15	Complaints reports(from the community and workers)	Record review	Records are up to date and complaints are satisfactorily addressed by contractor within 15 days. If not, they should be escalated to NRBP.	NRPB bi-weekly	Supervisor twice weekly	Contractor Daily

6.17 Incidents and Accidents Reporting

6.17.1 Contractor Responsibilities

Contractors must have a written/documented procedure for the managing of incidents and accidents related to the project. Contractor shall report any accidents/incidents to the NRPB in writing within 24 hours after the incident, and immediately via email or message. Incidents/accidents to be reported include but are not limited to the following:

i. Inspection, investigation by, or warning or official order from, government regarding a (possible) violated policy, permit or legislation or permit conditions.
ii. Any work-related fatality;
iii. Accidents requiring medical treatment, in case of hospital admittance, in case of medical leave days, in case of permanent complete or partial invalidity of an employee, fractured or cracked bones or teeth, punctured eardrums or hearing loss;
iv. Near miss events, which are legally required to be reported by the Contractor to the Labor Department immediately, no later than three days; following the NATIONAL REGULATION laying down provisions for the security of work in enterprises (overheid.nl).
v. A significant environmental incident as a consequence of which major pollution (air, water, noise, or land) or a significant adverse environmental impact (wildlife or local habitat) has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur;
vi. Any allegation of gender based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation or abuse, sexual harassment or sexual misbehavior, rape, sexual assault, child abuse, or defilement, or other violations involving children.
vii. Suspected Code of Conduct violations in regard to human rights, discrimination against workers, drugs or other illegal activities, fraud & corruption, and conflict of interest;
viii. Significant adverse effects or damage to private property (e.g., vehicle accident, damage from fly rock, working beyond the boundary);
ix. Damage to cultural heritage, artifacts, monuments, sacred grounds, etc;
x. Encroachment on private property, burglary or theft of assets;
xi. Any confirmed Covid-19 case

After the initial written reporting, the Contractor shall undertake a root cause analysis and propose appropriate measures to avoid future incidents. A detailed report shall be submitted in writing, for NRPB's approval, within 3 days.

6.17.2 NRPB Responsibilities

NRPB has the following obligations for accidents/incidents reporting to the World Bank:

a. promptly notify the World Bank of any incident or accident, no later than 3 calendar days after learning of the incident or accident, related to or having an impact on the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, including, explosions, spills, and any workplace accidents that result in death, serious or multiple injury, pollution, or any violent labor unrest or dispute between the Recipient or the Project Implementing Entity or security forces (assigned to protect the Project) and local communities, any case of gender-based violence and violence against minors, or any incidents in or related to international waterways or disputed areas, in accordance with the ESCP, the instruments referenced therein and the Environmental and Social Standards.

b. Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate.

c. Subsequently, as per the Bank's request and in a timeframe acceptable to the Bank, prepare a report on the incident or accident and propose any measures to prevent its recurrence.

6.18 Expected Costs Of Mitigation Measures

The costs to mitigate the social and environmental risks are outlined in table **Table 15: Costs of Environmental and Social Risks Mitigation Measures Table 15: Costs of Environmental and Social Risks Mitigation Measures** below. The mitigation costs include those related to demolition. Since the schools are located in densely populated residential areas, there will be dire need for communication and consultation with the respective communities. CLB is located along the Cole Bay Highway and works would have an impact on traffic flow.

Table 15: Costs of Environmental and Social Risks Mitigation Measures

Description	USD$	Component
ESHS mitigation measures related to demolition and construction works	n/a — (part of Contractor's bidding price)	1 & 2
Environmental and Social Risk Management specialists[3]	150 000	All
ESS8 Consultant	180 000	1
Heritage Centre Review (PPG)	5 000	2
Stakeholders Engagement and Consultations during implementation	10 000	All
Training	5 000	All
RAP implementation	5 000	2
Asbestos & Mold Assessment	10 000	1 & 2
TOTAL[4]	365,000	

[3] Cost includes NRPB's input on E&S/Procurement integration (ToRs drafting and bids evaluation) and E&S monitoring
[4] Cost is indicative. Most E&S aspects will be part of the building designs and unit prices of bidders.

7 Implementation Schedule for Environmental and Social Risk Management Instruments

In order to mitigate the risks, specific instruments have been prepared as a guide and plan for action during project execution as outlined in Table 16 below. These instruments will be available for public review for comments and feedback. Where necessary, public opinion will be considered in project design and mitigation of social and environmental risks. The preparation and disclosure of these instruments will be synchronised with the project's overall timeline.

Table 16: Implementation Schedule

Instrument	Timeline	Responsibility	Component
ESMF	Drafts prior to project appraisal Final submitted to the WB within 30 days of project effectiveness.	NRPB	All
Draft SEP		NRPB	All
LMP	Final submitted to the World Bank within 30 days of project effectiveness	NRPB	All
Labour GRM		NRPB & Contractors	All
Cultural Heritage Preliminary Assessment	Prior to appraisal	ESS8 Consultant	1
Cultural Heritage Management Plan	Prior to releasing the request for bids	ESS8 Consultant	1
Contractor – MSIP	During Bidding Stage	Contractor/s	1 & 2
Final Approved Contractor-ESMPs	Before commencement of works	Contractor/s	1 & 2
ESHS Reporting to WB	Bi-annually	NRPB	All
ESHS Reporting for Contractors	Monthly	Contractors	1 & 2

8 Project Institutional Arrangements and Capacity

8.1 Institutional Arrangements for ESMF Implementation

The National Recovery Program Bureau will act as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the FRLP and ultimately the implementation of the ESMF. The collaboration between the NRPB and the related Government Ministries will continue as the project proceeds throughout the project life cycle. The specialist within the Environmental and Social Risk management Unit of the NRPB has developed instruments to guide the execution of the project while mitigating the identified social and environmental risks.

Each ministry has oversight and will contribute efforts and resources to ensure that the requirements of the ESMF are met, but the NRPB is accountable for the commitments in the ESMF. This section of the ESMF and Table 17Table 17Table

17 below outlines the responsibilities across the NRPB, the supervisor, and the contractor in the fulfilment of the terms of this ESMF.

Table 17: Roles and Responsibilities for Environmental and Social Management of the Project

Organization	Responsibilities
NRPB	Overall oversight of ESMF implementation of the project Periodic monitoring and reporting of ESCP (every 6 months). Ensure that the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) that have been developed for the project are implemented Investigate and report all incidents related to environmental, social and health aspects. Carry out root cause analysis for all major incidents, and recommended actions to be taken to rectify the failure that led to these incidents. Prepare and submit to the Bank bi-annually monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including, the implementation of the ESCP and the ESMF, stakeholder engagement activities, status of complaints received by the grievance mechanism(s), and other aspects of monitoring ESHS as detailed in the ESMF. Promptly notify the Bank of any incident or accident related to the project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers, such as possible impact of natural hazards during Project implementation or any violations of the Code of Conduct. Carry out periodic site inspections to ensure ESHS compliance in workplaces. Review and approve the Contractor's ESMP and monthly ESHS Reports. Manage the grievance mechanism for the project, as described in the SEP. Review tender documents and ensure compliance with the ESMF
Supervisor	Supervise ESHS compliance of Contractor Provide guidance to the contractor on implementation of ESHS aspects and provide training to the contractor's staff Review Contractor's ESMP and advise NRPB on compliance. Review Contractor's monthly ESHS Reports and advise NRPB on compliance. Carry out regular site inspections to ensure ESHS compliance in workplaces. Engage an ESHS Specialist responsible for environmental and social risk compliance
Contractor	Draft a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) prior to works commencement for NRPB's approval. The C-ESMP will include ES action plans with site-specific mitigation measures. implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in the C-ESMP, ESMF and EHS guidelines Review the C-ESMP periodically, at least quarterly, and update in a timely manner. Prepare for approval of a Job Safety/Hazard Analysis at the beginning of construction works at each new site. Prepare monthly ESHS reports Promptly notify NRPB & Supervisor for accidents or incidents related to environmental, social and health aspects. Engage an ESHS Specialist responsible for Environmental and Social compliance

8.2 Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation

The NRPB will be the implementing agency for the project. NRPB will be responsible for reporting and monitoring and evaluation, financial management, contracts management, Environmental and Social risk management oversight, and procurement processing. Execution of activities for the FRLP will be carried out by the NRPB with technical input from VROMI and MECYS, with the support from the World Bank.

8.3 Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (VROMI)

The Ministry of VROMI consists of the following departments:

- Staff
- Infrastructure & Management
- New Works
- VROM (Policies)
- Domain Affairs
- Permits and
- Inspection.

It is expected that in relation to this project the following departments within VROMI will be involved:

Permits Department

In principle, permits are required for new to be built structures and revisions, where structural elements are changed(removed/renewed). Additionally, when during revisions a change of material is implemented for example a wooden roof to a concrete roof. The Permits Department is responsible for Hindrance Permits and Building Permits and will therefore be the department where the plans for this project will have to be submitted to.

Domain Affairs

Domain Affairs is the Department which is responsible for parcels of government land and gives these parcels out in Long Lease.

New Works

In principle, for (new) governmental projects such as building, projects whereby existing water and electricity lines need to be updated and/or relocated or new ones need to be installed and civil works permits (depending on the status of the land) and excavation/demolition permits (as per April 26th, 2021) the New Works Department is responsible. New Works would coordinate the projects further within VROMI pertaining to required permits and government land aspects.

Inspection Department

During any construction activities under this project the Inspection Department would have the responsibility to ensure that all being constructed is in accordance with applicable legislation pertaining to the Building Codes being followed during construction; Environmental Regulations being followed subsequent to operations starting and Electrical Inspections being up to code.

With the demolishing/reconstruction of the buildings, components like asbestos and mold could be encountered.

8.4 Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport (MECYS)

Pertaining to the renewal of the schools the Ministry of MECYS has an important role as the

responsible and decision-making ministry for education. As the schools (CLB and SML) will be demolished/renewed/renovated. Currently the pupils of SML and CLB have been relocated to other nearby schools.

MECYS will actively support the Project and will be responsible for making policy decisions, providing oversight, technical input during project design. The Ministry will also be responsible for the implementation of specific activities according to the Action Plan.

A MECYS Resilient Team (MRT), stationed within the Ministry, will execute the above roles by providing technical assistance, support, providing strategic oversight making policy decisions. The MRT comprises of the Secretary-General of the Ministry, the Focal Point, Financial Controller and Management (Department Heads). The MRT will be supported by the Division of Education Innovation. The FRLP's Project Manager from the NRPB will work with a "Project Coordinator MECYS" hired by the Project, who will be stationed in the Ministry to ensure that the MRT has oversight, receives proposals to make policy decisions and address project implementation issues in Government.

The MMIS project activities will be implemented by the NRPB's project coordinator in close collaboration with the consultants and the MECYS MMIS project team. The project team reports according to the project management and communication structure. The project coordinator will work in close collaboration with the NRPB for reporting to the World Bank. The MMIS will support short- and long-term informed policy planning, based on meaningful data, and improve the overall governance, performance, efficient use of resources and resilience of the sectors that MECYS oversees. MECYS' staff will be trained on strategic and educational databases management and data analytics to ensure that there is capacity within MECYS' team to gather, analyse and use the MMIS data.

8.5 Ministry of Public Health, Social Development and Labour (VSA)

The project entails demolishing and reconstruction as well as the renovation of a small historic building. The Ministry of VSA amongst other aspects is responsible for Labour conditions/regulations during these works, for the public health at the work site.

The mission of the Ministry of VSA is:

- to promote a healthy and social supportive community.
- to prevent unhealthy living conditions, protect socially vulnerable groups, promote employment opportunities and the general wellbeing of St. Maarten's society.
- to promote the general wellbeing and quality of life of our population by means of services such as of health protection, health promotion, labor mediation, labor & dismissal licenses, emergency medical services, social security, community development and social work & counseling and supervision.
- to secure accessibility to health insurance and social security systems.

8.6 Ministry of Justice: The Court of Guardianship

The Ministry of Justice serves as an integral division within the St. Maarten government, its constitution and its citizenry. It is the mandate to develop, adopt (codification) and revise the civil, criminal, administrative and commercial laws and procedures regarding:

- immigration matters including admission and expulsion
- youth criminality the maintenance of public order
- crime control and prevention
- the detention care, prisons, detention and release as well as pardon, amnesty or general pardon
- policing and border control system
- the courts, the judiciary and prosecutors

Pertaining to the schools there is a need for a Management Information System (ICT-based), information registration, reporting and tracking system for, amongst other aspects, child abuse.

8.7 Ministry of General Affairs

The Fire Department falls under the Ministry of General Affaires. Their role is to ensure that the Fire Safety Aspects, i.e. the Fire Safety stations etc., of the to be constructed/renovated structures, in conjunction with the Ministry of VROMI the Permits Department and Inspection, is in accordance.

For Component 3 specifically, the IT department plays an important role, which is situated in the MoGA.

The Government of Sint Maarten, through the Ministry of General Affairs, has committed to the Sint Maarten Digital Government Transformation Project (DGTP), which is being implemented by the NRPB. The Digital Leadership Team (DLT) in the Ministry of General Affairs will provide leadership on the digital transformation, manage the technical implementation of the Project and perform project management duties. Synergies between the DGTP and FRLP projects will be explored through close coordination between the DLT and MMIS teams.

8.8 Coordination between Ministries

In principle most indicated Ministries play a different role in the project and operate separately. However, the Ministry of VROMI (Permits Department) collaborates with the Ministry of General Affairs (Fire Department) when it pertains to the fire safety aspect of requested Building Permits and on (external) safety with requested Hindrance (environmental) Permits.

Additionally, there are focal points from the various Ministries in contact with the NRPB, as central contact point, pertaining to their part/relation in and to the project.

9 Annexes

Annex 1: Priority List of Buildings

MECYS PRIORITY LIST EMERGENCY RECOVERY PROJECT 1 (ERP 1) 'Public Buildings'

Priority per facility	Prio	Insurance Funds Payment	PRIORITY Trust Fund + Assessment
Charles Leopold Bell School	1		1
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. School	1	$ 767.406.00	*In Procurement*
Leonald Connor School	1		2
Oranje School	1	$ 201.410.00	*In Procurement*
Ruby Labega Primary School	1	$ 830.921.00	*In Procurement*
Dr. Alma Fleming-Rogers Care Center	1	$ 207.744.00	*In Procurement*
M. Genevieve de Weever School	1	$ 353.618.00	*In Procurement*
St. Maarten Vocational School	1	$ 304.005.00	*In Procurement*
Prins Willem Alexander School	1		
NIPA	1		3
H. Snijders Hillside Christian School	1		4
Asha Stevens Hillside Christian School	1		5
M.A.C. Browlia Maillard Campus	1		6
M.A.C High School	1		7
Sister Marie Laurence Primary School	1	$ 275.002.00	8
Sister Regina Primary School	1		9
Sundial School	1	$ 233.066.00	10
St. Dominic Primary School	1	$ 136.573.00	11
Sint Joseph School	1		12
Seventh Day Adventist School	1	$ 288.414.00	13
St. Dominic High School	1		14
SXM Academy	1		15
Milton Peters College	1		16
University of Sint Maarten	1		17
SXM Academy PSVE	1		18
Sister Borgia Elementary School	1		19
M.A.C John A. Gumbs	1		20
Sister Magda Primary School	1		21
Philipsburg Jubilee Library	2		22
Raoul Illidge Sports Complex	3		23
Johan Cruyff Sport Facility	3		24
Melford Hazel Sport Building	3		25
L.B. Scott Sports Auditorium	3		26
Jose Lake Sr. Ball Park	3		27
Rupert Maynard Community Center	4		28
John Larmonie Community Center	4		29
Philipsburg Cultural and Community Center	4		30
South Reward sportcourt (MPC)	5		31
Cay Bay sportcourt (Leonald Connor School)	5		32
Simpson Bay sportcourt (Sr. Regina Schools)	5		33
Middle Region sportcourt (Sr. Marie Laurence)	5		34
Colebay sportcourt (C. Leopold Bell School)	5		35
Dutch Quarter sportcourt (MLK school)	5		36
St. Peters sportcourt (RPM Community Center)	5		37
Little League Stadium	6		38

Annex 2: Damage Assessment Report "Hurricane Irma" Prepared by the Ministry of VROMI

Government Public Schools **Charles Leopold Bell School**						
September 12th, 2017		**Ministry ECYS; Department of Public Education**				
Impact Area	**Yes / No**	**Elucidation:**	**Actions:**	**Total Unit (m2 etc.)**	**Unit Price**	**Estimated Cost:**
A. Structural Damage (Building, ceiling, doors, fencing, gates, windows, rolling system etc.)	Yes	1. Roof structure destroyed over 6 classrooms; 2. Parapet wall were destroyed; 3. Ring beam at certain areas damaged; 4. Ceiling tiles (and system) destroyed.; 5. Damaged doors; 6. Several windows blown out; 7. Fixed glass windows damaged; 8. Glass louvres windows broken; 9. Aluminum shutters damaged;	1. A new structure will have to be rebuilt; 2. To be rebuilt where necessary; 3. To be rebuilt to facilitate new roof; 4. New ceiling to be constructed; 5. Door are to be replaced; 6. New windows to placed; 7. Broken louvres to be replaced; 8. Louvres to be replaced; 9. New shutters to be placed;	1. 418m²; 2. 100m²; 3. 20.7m³; 4. 481m² 5. 6 doors; aprx size; 0.9mx2.0m; 6. 11 windows: aprx size: 1.5mx 2.5m; 7. 2 windows: 0.4mx 0.7m; 8. 37 pieces; 0.15mx1.00 m; 9. 0.9mx0.6m		1. ;
B. Technical Damage:	Yes	1.	1.			
C. Flooding (Yard, classrooms, offices, etc.)	Yes					
D. School Material / Furniture (Books, desks, chairs, cupboards etc.)	No					
E. Open area / Playground (Damages etc.)	Yes	1. Basketball court poles down and damaged; 2. Fencing down; 3. Gate down	1. New poles are to be placed; 2.	1. 2 basketball poles		
F. Availability of classroom/office space (Rooms available for immediate use)	No					
G. Damaged Equipment (Office Equipment /Computer Equipment)						
Total						

Annex 3: Sint Maarten National Regulations

Applicable Government Regulations and Standards

Sint Maarten, previously part of the Netherlands Antilles, became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on October 10, 2010. Sint Maarten has full autonomy for internal affairs, including environmental and labour legislation. The Dutch Government retains responsibility for defence and foreign affairs.

According to Article 22 of the 'Constitution of the Country of Sint Maarten,' it shall be a constant concern of the Government of Sint Maarten (GoSM) to keep the country habitable and to protect and improve the natural environment and the welfare of animals. Currently, the country has no comprehensive legislation related to environmental protection and no law for carrying out environmental impact assessment (EIA) for any development projects. Should the GoSM establish any relevant legislation or ordinances on environmental protection during the implementation of this Project, the Special Project's Unit commits to, after consultation with World Bank, adhere to these policies. If new legislation leads to additional costs or impediments to carry out the Project, renegotiation will start with the World Bank.

The Government has some existing policies and regulations on the management of waste and labour issues.

The Building Ordinance and Decree

The Building Ordinance, P.B. 1935, no. 64 (AB 2013, GT no. 136) and Decree, PB 1935, no. 91

(AB 2013, GT no. 146) indicate when a Building Permit is required and what the Building Codes are applicable.

In conjunction with the above mentioned the following legislation/policy is also often considered:

- The Hillsides Policy
- The Beach Policy
- Conditions within Long Lease agreements (Government Parcels)
- Planning permits
- Zoning Plans of the various districts of Sint Maarten when the preparatory resolution thereof is in effect

In principle, (a) Building Permit(s) would be required prior to commencement of the project for the various structures. Each structure (SML, CLB and the Library/Cultural/Heritage) requiring their own approved permit. As these are considered governmental projects, government would be responsible for ensuring the structures have the required permits in place.

It must be taken into consideration that with the eventual bidding process(es) that this/these should only be done with the officially approved/permitted plans and not plans which could be subject to change.

The Labour Legislation

The Labour Legislation describes provisions concerning the worktimes, periods of rest, overtime, nightshift, standby shift, holidays, prohibition of child labour, the prohibition of night work and dangerous work for youths. A copy of the regulations can be obtained from the GoSXM website.2 According to this Legislation, children under the age of 15 years are prohibited from working, whether or not in exchange for wages of compensation, and youth between 15 and 18 cannot perform dangerous work.

The Ministry of Public Health, Social Development & Labour also endorses that children ages 16 and older are allowed to work. However, convention No. 182 prohibits all forms of hazardous work for children. The intention is to ensure that every girl and boy has the opportunity to develop physically and mentally to her or his full potential, prohibiting all work by children that jeopardizes their education and development.

The project requires technical staff with skills that require experience and education, which will not be possible for children or those below the age of 18 to possess. The issues of migrant and seasonal workers, labour influx or gender-based violence do not apply. A register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by the project and the dates of their births will be kept in keeping with the Employment Act of Sint Maarten. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed or allowed to work between the hours of 9.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.

The head or director of an enterprise has an obligation to report occupational injuries to the Department of Labour and the police. The injuries should be reported as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours. For the reporting of injuries, but also other labour-safety matters, the following should be contacted:

Department of Labour/Safety Inspection, Kanaalsteeg 1,

Philipsburg

Sint Maarten, D.C.,

Phone: +1-721-5422059/5422079.

All firms to be procured under the project will be responsible for complying with the Labour Regulations.

National HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy

The purpose of the National HIV and AIDS Workplace policy is to ensure a uniform and fair approach to the effective prevention of new HIV infections among employees, their families and dependents and provide social protection within the workplace to employees directly impacted by HIV. The principles of the policy are aligned to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Code of practice on HIV/AIDS and Recommendation No. 200 concerning HIV and AIDS and the World of Work and include the recognition of HIV as a workplace issue, non-discrimination in employment, no screening, no forced disclosure, protection of confidentiality, social dialogue, gender equality, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support measures as critical components for addressing the epidemic in the workplace.

Annex 4 Photos and Maps

Sister Marie Laurence Primary School

No entry sign at the SML buildings

View of the SML school yard

Aerial overview of the SML buildings and basketball court

Car wrecks and parked cars around the SML buildings.

Closer view of SML basketball court and playground

A different angle view of the SML school yard

Charles Leopold Bell Primary School

No entry sign at CLB

Random shot of CLB

Random shot of CLB

Destroyed classroom beyond repair at CLB

Philipsburg Jubilee Library

Aerial view of the PJL entrance

View of back portion of the PJL with empty fishpond

Containers in the PJL's parking lot loaded with books, furnishings and equipment salvaged after Hurricane Irma

Random shots of the PJL site

Entry Prohibited sign at PJL

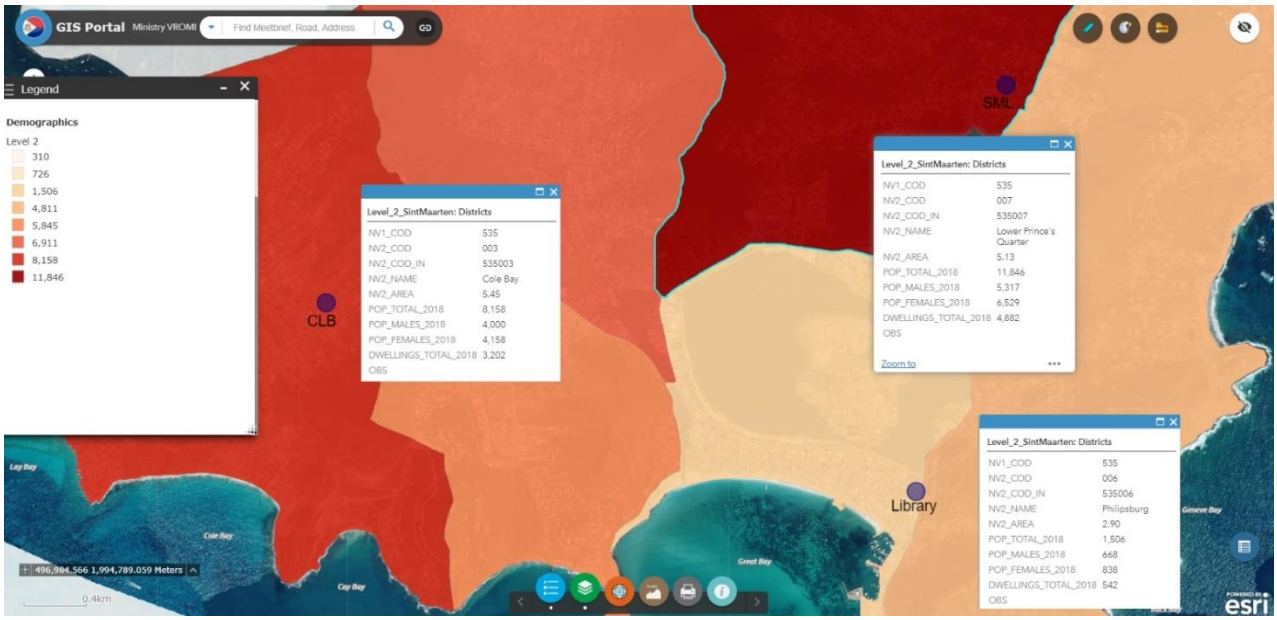


Figure 1. Demographic data of project districts

Figure 2. Zoning data of project areas

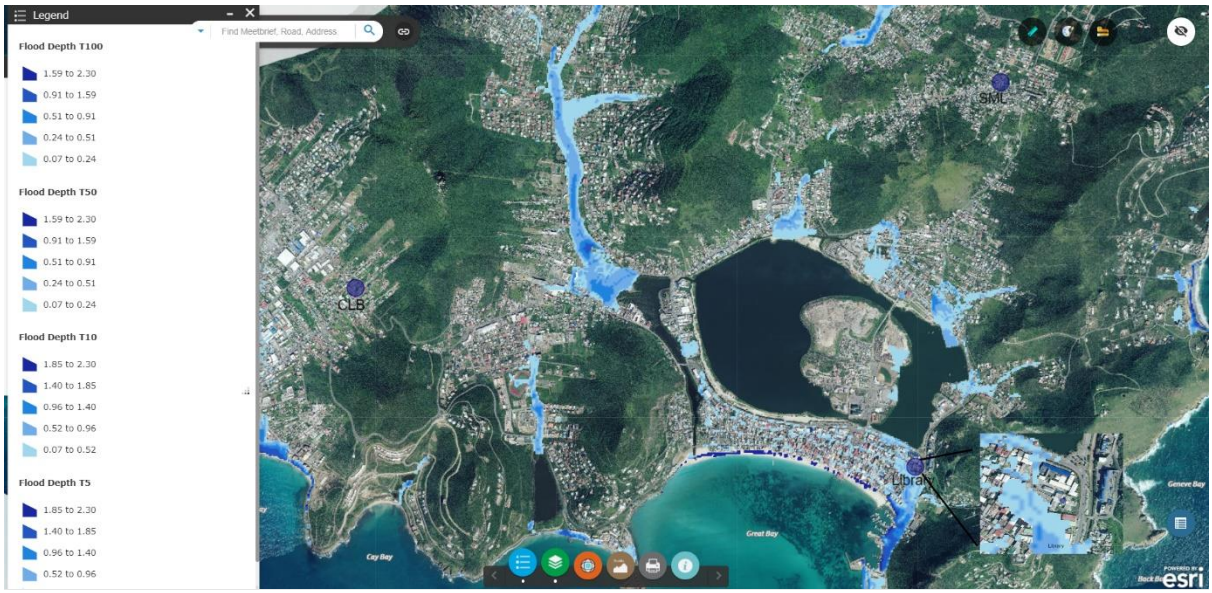


Figure 3. Flood prone assessment of project areas

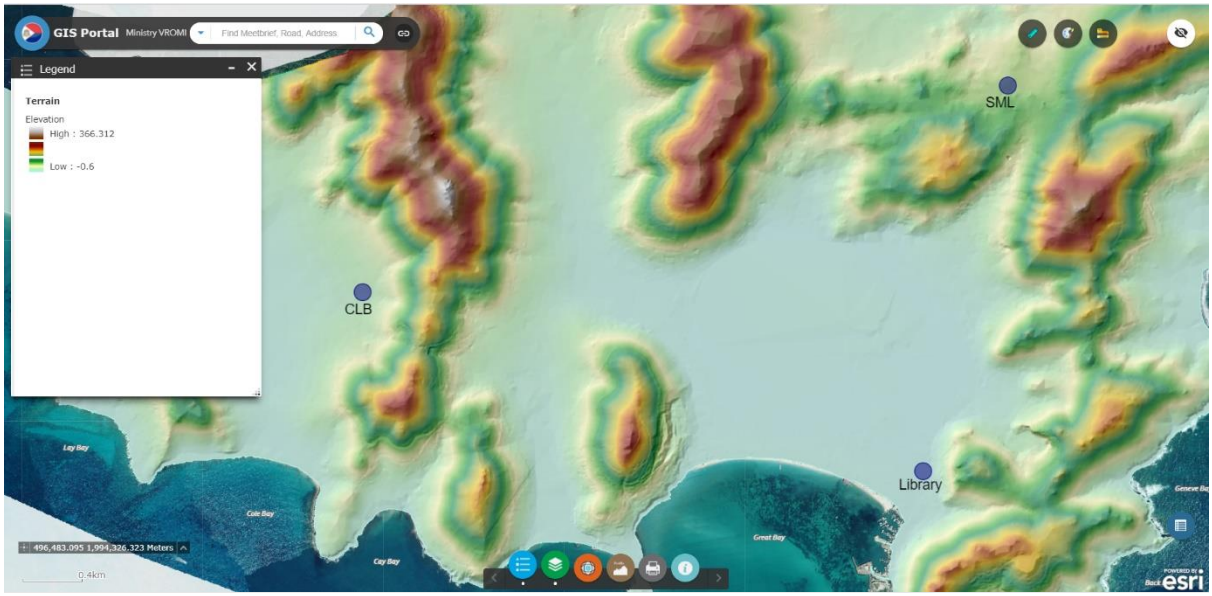


Figure 4. Terrain details of project areas

Annex 5 – Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Management Plan & Chance Finds Procedure

National Recovery Program Bureau (NRPB)
Attention: Mr. Romain Laville, Project Manager FRLP
57 Walter J.A. Nisbeth Road
Philipsburg, St. Maarten
Dutch Caribbean

Re: Site inspection, historical feature observations, and preliminary recommendations for the Charles Leopold Bell School property

24 January 2022

Dear Mr. Romain Laville,

As per our previous agreements and discussions, this general summary letter regarding the Charles Leopold Bell School, is hereby submitted to the NRPB for consideration of the historical features at the property, which can have potential for restoration and educational development through the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP).

The Charles Leopold Bell School (CLBS) is located in the Cole Bay district of St. Maarten (UTS 18.0352187 / 63.077563, Union Road/Sandbox Tree Drive), and has served as a Primary School from the early 20th century until its severe damage in Hurricane Irma in 2017. Although not on the official registered Monuments List for St. Maarten, nor on the 2006 PREAM monuments listing, this property has been well recognized by the Cole Bay community as an historical feature of the Cole Bay landscape (see Figure 1).

Of interest is the fact that this school was originally named the Alfred Leonald Conner School, after a school teacher there from 1911, with the school named after him in 1960. The Conner School transferred to the new school facility at Cape Bay shortly thereafter, when the name of the older structure at Cole Bay was changed to the Charles Leopold Bell School (see Figure 2).

The photo in Figure 2, indicates a large modern structure at the entrance area, which has subsequently been dismantled, probably by Hurricane Irma. After the hurricane in 2017, the 165 elementary students and 16 teachers were transferred to the new Leonald Conner School facility at Cape Bay, where they remain until today.

One of the key factors that gives this CLB school an historical significance, is its strategic location at a triple cross-roads for the Cole Bay area, situated between the road to Philipsburg, the road to Marigot, and the road to Cape Bay. Historic maps of this area from 1775, 1817, 1864, and 1916 all indicate this strategic location of this triple cross-roads corner (see Figure 3). Prior to 2 May 1907, this roadway was for horses and carriages only, with an upgrade to accommodate motorized vehicles and renaming to Union Road, in that same year.

Of the above noted historical maps, it is the 1916 Werbata Map which provides the best data for archaeological features at this site (see Figure 4). The Werbata maps, produced between 1906-1916, are among the best reference maps for the Netherlands Caribbean islands, including St. Maarten, such that they provide detailed information regarding archaeological features at the site. In Figure 4, can be seen the 'Openbare School' and 'Politie Wacht' indicated at the corner cross-roads of Union Road. Noted on the 1916 Werbata map are two building structures at this site, with a bush hedge surrounding the property. As will be described below, both of these two structures still have remnants at the property.

Site Inspection and Observations

I visited the CLBS property on three occasions between November and December 2021, for both surface and exposed feature observations, and finally for a physical crawl under the foundations of the Main School Building, to observe potential features there. What follows here are brief descriptions of the observed historical features noted at the site.

From the perspective of historic natural features, there are two large mango trees at the property, both of which qualify as Historic Trees (having trunk diameters over 50cm) under the St. Maarten historic trees registry (see Figure 5). No other historic natural features were noted at the site, as the property is almost completely covered with a concrete flooring.

At the entrance to this property from Union Road, is a stone-mortar Entrance Gate (Feature A) having two tall, square, stone-mortar pillars (ca. 1.8m max. height) and low connecting walls (ca. 1m height), all with iron fencing (see Figure 6). This low stone-mortar wall continues on the west boundary of the property line only, however without the iron fencing still present.

Utilizing the Werbata 1916 map as a basis, there are two rectangular historical buildings noted at this property, the smaller one (see Figure 7) is adjacent to the roadway on the east side of the entrance gate (Feature C), and the second as the Main School House, located at the central-west area of the property (Feature B) (see Figure 8). Upon inspection of these two site features, I observed that the smaller roadside structure has been reduced to the ground level, with only about 40cm height of stone foundations still present (see Figure 7). It is of significance to note that the cement plaster covering the stone foundation at this Feature C, is the same plaster used to cover the restored exterior foundations of the Main Building (Feature B). In comparing Figures 1 and 2, it can be seen there was originally a smaller wooden building at the location of Feature C, which was replaced later by a larger modern structure, built atop that original foundation, thus implying that the original Feature C structure was fully removed.

The most prominent historical feature of this site (Feature B) is the Main School Building, as indicated on the 1916 map, and seen as the well-known image in Figure 1. It is apparent from the exterior, that this Feature B building has been rebuilt in the last 20 years, based on the construction materials used (see Figure 8). Also noted were new concrete steps on the east and west walls of the restored structure, as well as two low steps on the north wall, none of these are original and were likely added at the time of restoration.

However, during my third inspection, crawling under the Feature B structure was noted that the original foundation stone-mortar walls are still present, covered atop by the recent restorations work. These original Feature B foundations, located under the restored building, consists of stone-mortar wall structures about 1.2 meters max. height and 30cm thick, having an access opening on the west side (and a sealed access opening on the east side), which still supports the floor beams of the new building (see Figure 9). To the back (north) of this Feature B structure, are also located two low steps (ca. 40cm height) attached outside the foundations, and a square (ca. 3 X 3m.) wall extension attached to the original foundation wall (Figure 9). This north extension of the foundations, is clearly inconsistent with the original foundation stone-work (Figure 9), however is still older stone-mortar construction, and seems to be an early feature. This north extension does not have an access opening, however does have a small drainage opening, thus may have been used originally as a cistern (Figure 9).

At the front (south) face of these original Feature B foundations, beneath the floor beams and front porch of the new building, were noted two stone-mortar steps (each ca. 1.2m height) and an opening with two wooden shutters (see Figure 10). These two steps and wooden shutters match the same features noted on the old image of this school building in Figure 1.

Recommendations

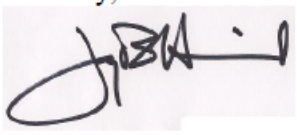
From these site inspections at the CLBS property, it is suggested here that the original historical structure of Feature C, has minimal preservation, and as such would not be suitable for potential restoration. However, the stone-mortar Entrance Gate (Feature A) adjacent to it, should be considered for restoration. The two historic mango trees noted on the property should also be considered for preservation, and would additionally provide shade and a natural setting for a restored school facility.

The most important historical feature noted at the CLBS site, is the original stone-mortar foundations located beneath the Main School Building. This Feature B foundation wall structure, including the two original front steps and shuttered opening, and the foundation wall extension to the north, are recommended for preservation and should be incorporated into any new constructions, and/or restorations, at this site. Indeed, having the old image of this school (Figure 1) provides an excellent reference for how the original structure appeared, and should be used for any restoration plans.

Such that the overall CLBS property is almost completely covered with concrete flooring and/or new building constructions, no other historical features are expected at this site.

This summary letter is submitted as Archaeological observations, thus it should be indicated here that further follow-up to this project should also require insights from an Historical Architect, as well.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any further questions.
Sincerely,



Dr. Jay B. Haviser,

Archaeologist

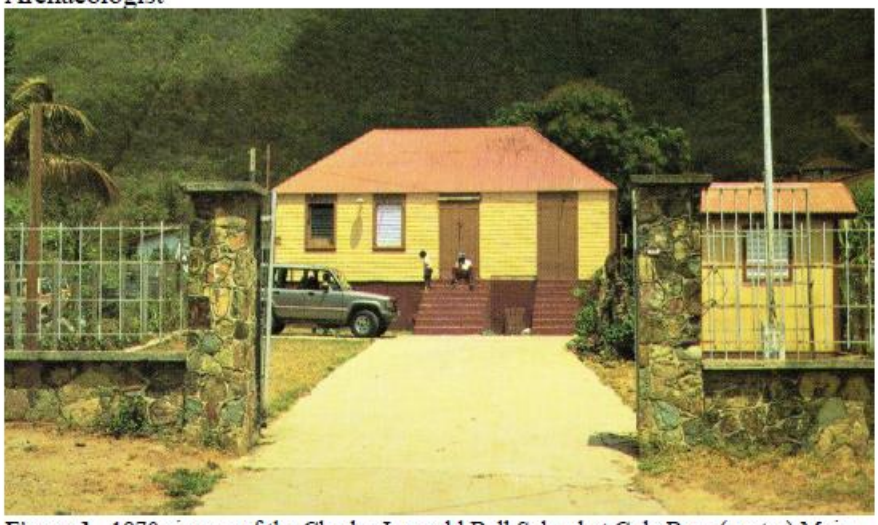


Figure 1. 1970s image of the Charles Leopold Bell School at Cole Bay; (center) Main Building Feature B (note the two front steps and the shuttered opening [behind car] in the foundations); (right) the original small front building Feature C, and (front) the Entrance Gate wall Feature A.

Figure 2. Charles Leopold Bell School, after restoration of Main Building Feature B; and with an expanded large front building, Feature C, present prior to Hurricane Irma.

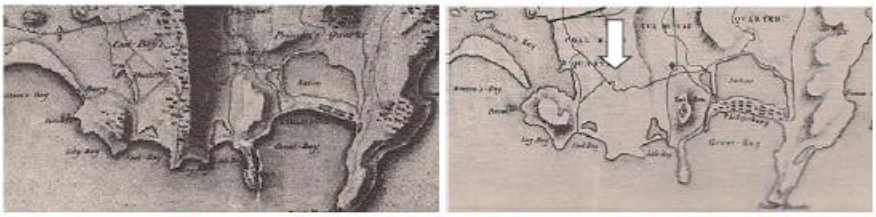


Figure 3. Historical maps of the Cole Bay area, from 1775 and 1864, both indicating the strategic triple cross-roads location of the CLB School property.

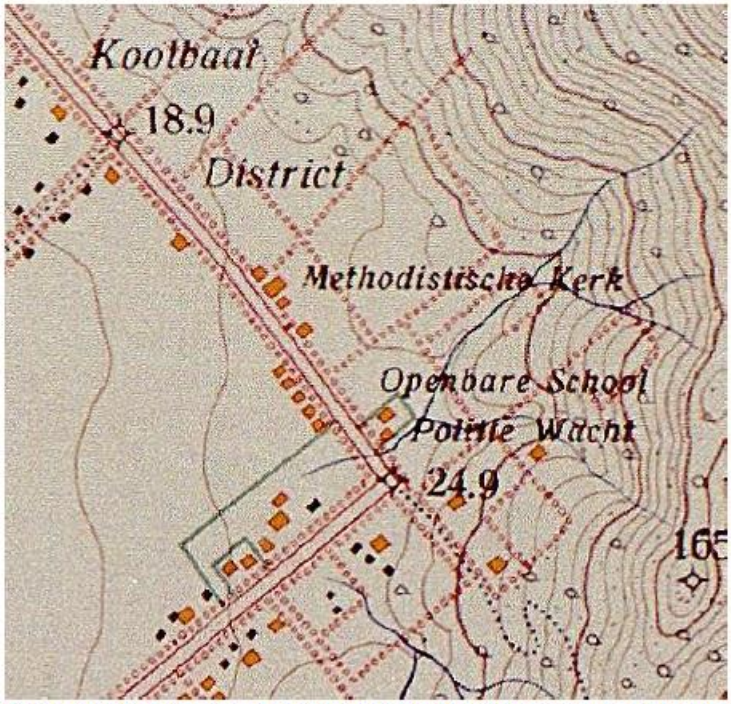


Figure 4. Werbata map of 1916; indicating the 'Openbare School' location and site structural features at the CLBS property.

Figure 5. Historic Trees at the CLBS property; (left) located between Features B-C; (right) north of Feature B adjacent modern structures.

Figure 6. Entrance Gate structure (Feature A) at the CLBS property.

Figure 7. Feature B, being a reduced foundation structure at the CLBS property.

Figure 8. Modern restored Main Building structure above Feature B; (lower left) new steps on the east side, (lower right) the two new steps at the north side.

Figure 9. Feature B main building historical sub-floor foundations; (upper left) access opening on the west side; (upper right) interior view; (lower left) north extension discontinuity with older foundation wall, and (lower right) drain opening in north extension, which may indicate it was formerly used as a cistern.

Figure 10. Feature B, Main School Building historical foundations, located beneath the floor beams of the new front porch, with two front steps and a shuttered opening.

Fostering Resilient Learning Project

Final Assessment Report:

ESS8 site inspections, historical feature observations, community interviews, and final recommendations for the Charles Leopold Bell School property

Author: Mr. Jay Haviser

Philipsburg - Sint Maarten

8 March 2022

- **Introduction**

As per contractual agreement with the NRPB/FRLP, this Final Assessment Report regarding the Charles Leopold Bell School project, is hereby submitted to the NRPB for consideration of the historical features at the property, which have potential relevance for structural restoration and educational development through the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP).

This CLB project Final Assessment Report provides the reader with an outline of the historical contexts for the CLB site itself, including both descriptions of the physical features at the site, as well as the socio-cultural contexts of the CLB school from community member perspectives. These CLB site assessment descriptions were compiled, and are presented here, as both historical documents references, physical ground survey results, and community engagement contributions. From these above presented data, recommendations from a cultural heritage and archaeology perspective, are subsequently made for the CLB site development plans.

As a functional basis for this report, it is further important to also include a general review of the formal logistical and administrative context and procedures of the World Bank, NRPB and FRLP, which were required for this CLB project to take place.

- **Project Background of NRPB/FRLP**

Following the devastation caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, the Government of Sint Maarten embarked on a large-scale recovery and reconstruction program, based on the principle of building back a more resilient Sint Maarten.

Since January 2018, the World Bank has been assisting the Government of Sint Maarten in the establishment of this program. A significant component of this program is being financed through a Trust Fund financed by the Netherlands, managed by the World Bank and implemented by the Sint Maarten Government.

The Government of Sint Maarten and the World Bank have prepared a consolidated National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) that prioritizes immediate, short-, medium- and long-term needs for the recovery, reconstruction and resilience of Sint Maarten. This Plan includes estimates of the financial requirements, costs and investments that are necessary to build Sint Maarten back better.

National Recovery Program Bureau (NRPB)

In parallel to the establishment of the Trust Fund and the execution of the NRRP, the Government of Sint Maarten developed an institutional structure for the implementation of Trust Fund financed projects. This structure is materialized in the National Recovery Program Bureau (NRPB) and serves as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for Trust Fund projects for which the Government of Sint Maarten enters into a Grant Agreement. As such, the NRPB represents the Government of Sint Maarten vis-a-vis the World Bank in the implementation of Trust Fund financed projects.

All NRPB activities relate to projects or preparations thereof, approved by the Trust Fund Steering Committee, which consists of representatives from Sint Maarten, The Netherlands and the World Bank. The Services under this Contract are part of the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP).

In its capacity of PIU, NRPB works closely together with the line Ministries in the preparation, coordination, execution and evaluation of the Trust Fund projects. In addition, the NRPB is responsible for all reporting and fiduciary responsibilities towards the World Bank.

Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP)

The Trust Fund Steering Committee has allocated US$30M to a project for the reconstruction of selected schools and the library. In addition, the project intends to improve operational aspects of the Ministry by designing and building a management information system. The project also provides a broader perspective of how the selected schools provide services to special needs students, based on current principles of inclusive education and to (re)develop the library & learning services within Sint Maarten's cultural heritage framework.

Special Needs/Inclusive Education Framework

In 2017, the Sister Marie Lawrence (SML) & the Charles Leopold Bell (CLB) schools were damaged by Hurricane Irma, which was a huge loss as SML served in offering an inclusive educational program for children with Special Needs and the Charles Leopold Bell school (the object of this specific ESS8 investigation) offered a special program for students with behavior problems and special needs. These programs are a priority since Sint Maarten's Ministry of Education, Culture Youth and Sports (MECYS) endeavors to provide Inclusive education, in the least restrictive environment, for students with special needs and to strengthen the system's ability to structurally address youth behavior and psycho-social trauma which impede student learning. By highlighting the Heritage value of the CLB project, we further accentuate a positive learning environment for the youth to feel proud about.

- **Background of the CLB school project**

The Charles Leopold Bell School (CLB) is located in the Cole Bay district of St. Maarten (Lat. 18.0352187 / Long. 63.077563; Union Road/Sandbox Tree Drive) and has served as a Primary School from the early 20th century until its severe damage in Hurricane Irma in 2017. After the hurricane in 2017, the 165 elementary students, 16 teachers and management staff were transferred to the new Leonard Conner School facility at Cape Bay, where many remain until today. Unfortunately, there is minimal historical documentary evidence about the Charles Leopold Bell school, and additional information was primarily available through oral-history accounts.

Before the Hurricane, the Government approved a plan to include an Educational Care Center (ECC) at the CLB school, for 50 to 75 public school students with chronic behavioral issues to place these students in a transitional special care program that addresses the individual needs through care and learning services within a controlled environment, that could not be facilitated by the regular school system. The ECC program was approved in 2016. The program was piloted on a small scale with public schools, and then to be expanded to all schools. The program was not implemented in the 2017-2018 school year because the building was unusable.

Although not on the official registered Monuments List for Sint Maarten, nor on the 2006 PREAM historic monuments listing, this property has been well recognized by the Cole Bay community as an historical feature of the Cole Bay landscape (see Figure 2). A statue was dedicated at the National Flag site adjacent to Cay Bay in 2017, which many think is Charles Leopold Bell, however that statue is actually his brother, William Henry Bell Jr.

In January 1914, a small wooden school with two classes (1st and 2nd grades) was founded at Cole Bay, under the leadership of Johan Henry Buncamper, and it was called 'Cole Bay School'. In Table 1, can be seen the full student list of those first Cole Bay School pupils, many names of which can be recognized as being (the ancestors of) prominent citizens on the island today.

In 1967, the school became a dependent of the Oranje School, and had four classes, under the lead of Willem de Graaf and his wife. By 1968, the school had acquired six classes and became a formal elementary school with Camille Baly as principal. In the Oral-history accounts of Ms. Aventurin, it was noted that Mr. Baly was the first 'Afro-Caribbean' principal in the primary schools of the Dutch side.

In 1969-70, this school was named the Leonard Conner School, after a school teacher there, and by 1976 had William Marlin as its principal. When William Marlin became an Island Council member, his position was taken over by G. White-Mathew, and in 1992 the school expanded with an extra first grade class.

Pupils of the Colebay Public School and the name of their parents/ guardians on January 1914 according to the principal W. Buncamper

GRADE 1

Pupils	Parent/Guardian
1. Thomas W. Brown	Abraham Brown
2. James H. Kruythoff	Isabel Kruythoff
3. Antoine Lake	Augusta Lake
4. Louis Nathaniel Brown	Joshua Brown
5. Frank Brown	Charles Brown
6. Aaron Laveist	Georgianna Laveist
7. Theodore Brown	Beatrice Brown
8. James Nathaniel Peterson	Louis Peterson
9. James Brown	Abraham Brown
10. George Lloyd	Amanda Lloyd
11. Edward Carty	Samuel Carty
12. Lionel Cremony	Berthilde Brown
13. Victor A. Peterson	Ulyssis Peterson
14. Justin Vlaun	Charles Vlaun
15. Veronica Adalia Thomas	Hezekiah Thomas
16. Theodocia James	Ratchel James
17. Edna Christophine Jacobs	Ernestine Jacobs
18. Ellen Augusta Leonard	Ann M. Brown
19. Francis Ann Brown	Catherine Brown
20. Adina James	Robert James
21. Rose Eliza Brwon	Laura Brown
22. Mary Vlaun	Charles Vlaun
23. Albertha Brown	Laura Brown
24. Muriette Melvina Peterson	Sarah Peterson
25. Clara Camelia Vlaun	Charles Vlaun

GRADE 2

1. Hubert Peters	Alexandrine Peters
2. Ralston Brown	Charles Brown
3. Leopold Bell	William Henry Bell
4. Leon Cyril Bell	William Henry Bell
5. William Halman	Eugenie Derrick
6. Cornelius Halman	William Halman
7. Lambertine Esp. James	Lambert James
8. Aletta Vlaun	Alexander Carty
9. Loleta Leonora Brown	Laura Brown
10. Valentine Baker	Mary Laveist
11. Eunice Octavia Peterson	Daniel Alfred Peterson

Table 1. First students of the Cole Bay School, January 1914.

(credit to: Ms. Felicia Thomas-James, and Mr. Gaston Bell)

The Conner School transferred to a new school facility at Cape Bay. Thereafter, in 2002 the name of the older Conner school structure at Cole Bay was changed to the Charles Leopold Bell School (see Figure 3). The photo in Figure 3, indicates a large modern structure at the entrance area and the restored Main School Building, both of which were re-opened in 2012.

After the re-opening and on to 2015, the CLB principal was Ms. Alice Samuel. The CLB school was used as an official voting station for Sint Maarten Voting District #11, between 2014-2018.

Within the contexts of language for education on Sint Maarten, the CLB school had a unique role. By a formal decree in 1935, Dutch was to be the official language of instruction in the Netherlands Antilles. However, by 1963, oral history accounts and other sources inform us that essentially all schools were using English. The first official moves towards recognizing a bi-lingual system for language of instruction, were in 1979, and more extensively in 1987. In 2001, a government decision was made to separate English and Dutch language primary schools, with CLB and the Martin Luther King Jr school, becoming the two Dutch speaking primary schools. Various images are presented (Figure 13) of school children and teachers, at the CLB school, in the period between 2013-2015.

One of the key factors that gives this CLB school an historical significance, is its strategic location at triple cross-roads for the Cole Bay area, situated between the road to Philipsburg, the road to Marigot, and the road to Cape Bay. Historic maps of this area from 1775, 1817, 1864, and 1916 all indicate the strategic location of this triple cross-roads corner (see Figure 4). Prior to 2 May 1907, this roadway was for horses and carriages only, with an upgrade to accommodate motorized vehicles and renaming to Union Road, in that same year.

Of the above noted historical maps, it is the 1916 Werbata Map which provides the best data for archaeological features at the CLB site (see Figure 5). The Werbata maps, produced between 1906-1916, are among the best reference maps for the Netherlands Caribbean islands, including St. Maarten, such that they provide detailed information regarding archaeological features at the site. In Figure 5, can be seen the 'Openbare School' and 'Politie Wacht' indicated at the corner cross-roads of Union Road. Noted on the 1916 Werbata map are these two building structures at this site, with a bush hedge surrounding the property, although the front entrance gate is not indicated. As will be described below, both of these two structures still have remnants at the property, however a water-well was not indicated on the Werbata map.

A documents search was made at the Sint Maarten National Archives, with Mr. Alfonso Blijden, which did not produce substantial information about the CLB school, neither did documents search via the Sint Maarten Museum with Ms. Elsje Bosch, produce significant results. It was reported that additional data might be found in the old 'fiches' at the Public Library, however time did not permit the opportunity to review those files.

- **Objective of the Consultancy**

The primary objective of this consultancy of the CLB school project, is to comply with the conditions of the FRLP ESS8 Cultural Heritage Consultant contract #SX-NRPB-205590-CS-CDS. Within this goal, and in continual participation meetings with the FRLP Project Management Team, relevant Ministries, and other stakeholders, the consultant has conducted site inspections, historical research, oral history interviews, and site observations of the CLB property. From these data, the ultimate intention of the consultancy is to further help develop, compile and supply information regarding relevant developmental plans for compliance with ESS8 standards, during the project implementation. As well, assistance with any informative and community awareness programs for the property, are also a part of these consultancy objectives.

- **Scope of the Work**

Within the Preliminary Report of the CLB school project, submitted to the FRLP on 18 February 2022, the primary significant basics of the site property ESS8 features were identified. This Final Assessment Report expands on those initially identified historical physical elements of the property, with some additional details of the structures noted, and with recommendations for restoration concepts. As well, this final assessment report includes Cole Bay community citizen

information which added a valuable oral-history perspective to the investigation, being an essential aspect of ESS8 evaluations.

- **Methodology and approach**

The methodological approach for this CLB site assessment was initiated by a document search at the St. Maarten National Archives and the St. Maarten Museum. From these initiatives, were identified aspects for the general social-cultural contexts of the CLB school, within the Sint Maarten and specific Cole Bay cultural heritage. Along with these historical document's searches, a series of conversations were conducted with various members of the Cole Bay Community, in order to glean a more precise personal-based perspective of the role the CLB school played in Cole Bay cultural development. The selection of community members for these conversations was based on their individual roles, as either family members of Charles L. Bell, former students at the CLB school, and/or as prominent well-respected members of the Cole Bay community. Rather than formal interviews, these conversations were an open format to allow the speaker to express various personal details about the site. From these respected community member conversations, an important added value was the submission of personal, family, and community documents previously unknown.

The fieldwork methodology for this CLB assessment report consisted of a series of field survey inspections, which included walking surface observations of the total grounds at the property. The entire property and any heritage features were then photographed and documented for this report. As part of the field inspections, any exposed ground-soils were checked for historical feature and artifact deposits. One unique aspect of the exposed ground-soils at this CLB site, was within the open sub-floor, original stone-mortar foundations, at the Main School House. Observation of these 'basement' soils required physically crawling beneath the floor of the school building. It appears that these School House sub-floor soils have been partly altered during the later building restoration,

6.1.Community Engagement

Community Engagement via Cole Bay resident interviews were conducted by the consultant in Cole Bay during March 2022. These consisted of documented and personal interviews with the son of Charles L. Bell, Dr. Gaston Bell; the daughter of C.L. Bell, Ms. Emma Bell; a former pupil at the Charles L. Bell School, Ms. Agnes Aventurin; Ms. Felicia Thomas-James; and prominent Cole Bay community member Mr. Freddy Maccow. Their oral-history information and comments, as well as their submitted documents, have been incorporated into this report.

Mr. Charles Leopold Gabriel Bell (Figure 6), known as 'Popul' or 'Polly', was born in Cole Bay on 11 January 1906, as the second of 10 children from William Henry Bell and Georgina Bell (born Lake). From 1918-1949, with but a 3rd grade education, Polly worked sugar cane in the Dominican Republic, at the Shell refinery on Curacao, and as a bus driver on Aruba. Upon returning to St. Maarten, just after the war years, he starting farming and raising cattle. While on Aruba, he married Lucille Eulalie Bell (born Maccow), and they started a family, which eventually became 9 daughters, 4 sons, and 21 grandchildren on Sint Maarten. According to his children's accounts, he was a fair, respectful, tolerant, and loving father, who always looked-out for his family and community.

Polly primarily raised cattle and produced milk for many on the island, particularly in the Simpson Bay and Cole Bay areas. Yet, his second job was as a bus driver for the public and schoolchildren, again particularly from Simpson Bay and Cole Bay. He also had one of the earliest tourism sightseeing bus tours on Sint Maarten, and often helped to organize Cole Bay Community gatherings at Mullet Bay.

As a faithful member of the Cole Bay Methodist Church, he also loved singing, and was until his later years active with the Cole Bay-Colombier Methodist Male Choir. As well, Polly was a well-known violin and mandolin player, who often entertained at house parties. Along with his love for music, he enjoyed horseback riding, bicycling, and entertaining friends and family. He passed away on Sint Maarten, 13 October 1993, at 87 years.

During these community interviews, it was very evident that the Cole Bay Community is very proud of their heritage, and they certainly hope that the restoration of the CLB school will bring forth that community spirit of respect for their heritage.

6.2.CLB Site Inspection/Observations

The CLB property was visited by the consultant on five occasions between November 2021 and February 2022, for both surface and exposed feature observations. These field inspections included physically crawling under the foundations of the Main School Building, to observe and document potential features there. What follows in this section are brief descriptions of the observed historical physical features noted at the site.

- **Results: Discussion of site inspection/observations**

From the perspective of historic natural features, there are two large mango trees at the property, both of which qualify as Historic Trees (having trunk diameters over 50cm) under the St. Maarten historic trees registry (see Figure 7). No other historic natural features were noted at the site, as the property is almost completely covered with a concrete flooring. From the oral-history account of Mr. Maccow, a small water-well was also reported as present near the old 'guard post' building, however he reported it has long since been destroyed, and no evidence for it was noted in these inspections.

At the entrance to this property from Union Road, is a stone-mortar Entrance Gate (Feature A) having two tall, square, stone-mortar pillars (ca.1.8m max. height, 50X50cm) and low connecting walls (ca.1m height), all with iron fencing (see Figure 7). This Entrance Gate was not indicated on the 1916 Werbata map, thus is most likely constructed after that date, yet still represents an important visual historical feature of the site. This low stone-mortar wall continues on the west boundary of the property line only, for about 20 meters perpendicular to the roadway, however without the iron fencing still present. It is of note, to mention that many of these same structural style-type of stone-mortar boundary walls along

main roads, were constructed in the Cole Bay area around the mid-20th century, by the then director of Public Works Mr. L. B. Scott.

Utilizing the Werbata 1916 map as a basis, there are two rectangular historical buildings noted at this property, the smaller one (see Figure 9) is adjacent to the roadway on the east side of the entrance gate (Feature C), and the second as the Main School House, located at the central-west area of the property (Feature B) (see Figure 10). Upon inspection of these two site features, was observed that the smaller roadside structure, which is indicated on the Werbata map as the 'Politie Wacht', has been reduced to the ground level, with only about 40cm height of stone foundations still present (see Figure 9). It is of significance to note that the cement plaster covering the stone foundation at this Feature C, is the same plaster used to cover the restored exterior foundations of the Main Building (Feature B). In comparing Figures 2 and 3, it can be seen there was originally a smaller wooden building at the location of Feature C, which was replaced later by a larger modern structure, built atop that original foundation, thus implying that the original Feature C ('Politie Wacht') structure was fully removed. It was indicated in the oral-history accounts, that the original 'guard house' small wooden structure, was also used as a doctor's clinic for a period before it was replaced.

The most prominent historical feature of the CLBS site (Feature B) is the Main School Building, as indicated on the 1916 map, and seen as the well-known image in Figure 2. It is apparent from the exterior, that this Feature B building has been rebuilt in the last 20 years, based on the construction materials used (see Figure 10) and re-opening date of 2012. Also noted were new concrete steps on the east and west walls of the restored structure, as well as two low steps on the north wall, none of these are original and were likely added at the time of rebuilding. See Figure 1, for the structural floor plan of Feature B, indicating the original stone-mortar foundation, and atop it the later wooden structure.

7.1. Sub-structure inspection at Main School Building

During the subsequent inspections, by physically crawling under the Feature B structure, it was noted that the original foundation stone-mortar walls are still present, covered atop by the recent construction work. These original Feature B foundations (Figure 1), located under the modern building, consists of stone-mortar wall structures about 1.2 meters max. height and 30cm thick, having an access opening on the west side (and a sealed access opening on the east side), which still supports the floor beams of the new building (see Figure 11). To the back (north) of this Feature B structure, are also located two low concrete steps (ca. 40cm height) attached outside the foundations, and a square (ca. 3 X 4m.) wall extension attached to the original foundation wall (Figure 11). This north extension of the foundations, is clearly inconsistent with the original foundation stone-work (Figure 11), however is still older stone-mortar construction, and seems to be an early feature. This north extension does not have an access opening, however does have a small drainage opening, thus may have been used originally as a cistern (Figure 11). At the front (south) face of these original Feature B foundations, beneath the floor beams and front porch of the new building, were noted two stone-mortar steps (each ca. 1.2m height, yet having different width measurements [ca. 110cm and 90cm], with the lower steps of both partly damaged) and a ca. 1.5 X 1m opening with two wooden shutters still intact (see Figure 12). These two steps and wooden shutters match the same features noted on the old image of this school building in Figure 2.

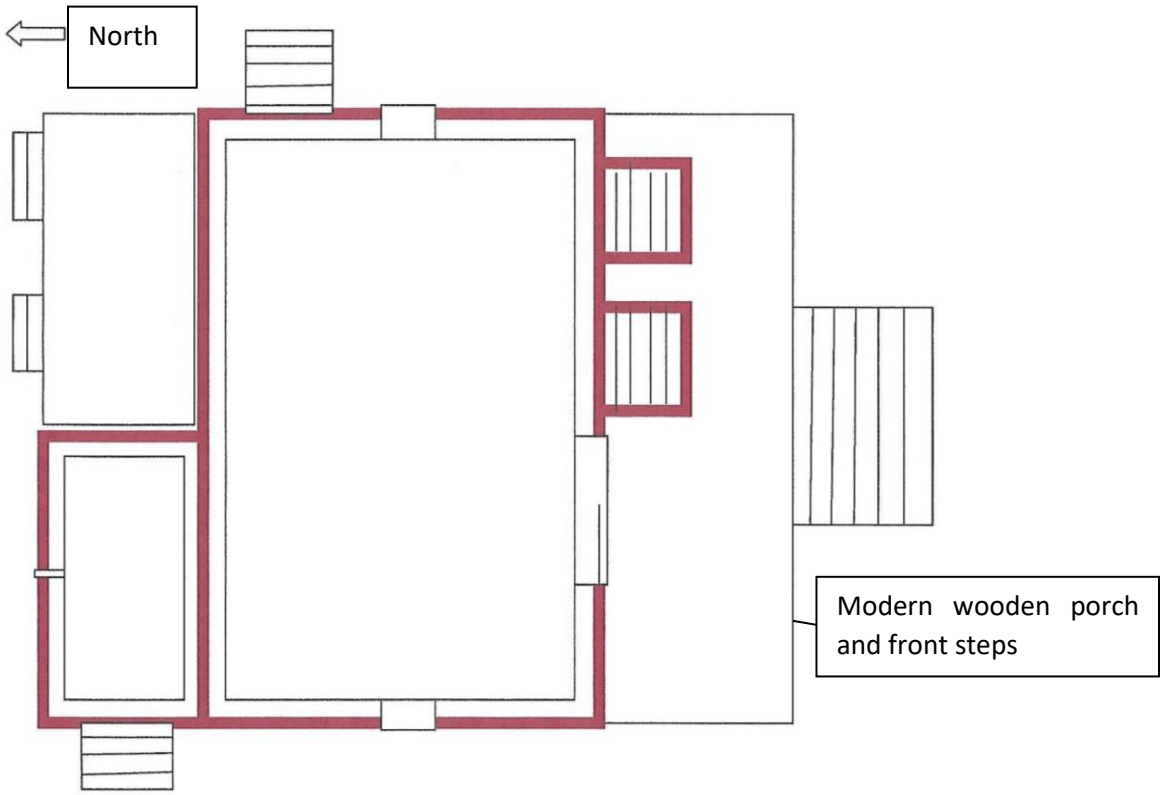


Figure 1. Sketch of the CLB **Feature B (Main School House) floor plan**; **red lines** are the original stone-mortar foundation-walls with two front steps and rear cistern, as noted intact under the modern structure (Figure 12). The modern Feature B structure with front porch and various steps, are also indicated with single lines (Figure 10).

- **Final Recommendations**

From these site inspections at the Charles Leopold Bell School property, it is suggested that the original historical structure of Feature C ('Politie Wacht'), has minimal preservation potential, and as such would not be suitable for restoration. Nonetheless, the original Feature C building is an essential part of the heritage ensemble at this CLB site, thus if it can be restored in the future it would be recommended. However, the entire stone-mortar Entrance Gate (Feature A) adjacent to it, should definitely be considered for preservation and restoration (if needed). The two historic mango trees noted on the property should be preserved and would additionally provide shade and a natural setting for a restored school facility.

The most important historical feature noted at the CLB school site, is the original stone-mortar foundations located beneath the Main School Building. This Feature B ('Openbare School') foundation-wall structure, including the two original front steps (partly damaged) with a shuttered opening, and the foundation-wall extension to the north, are strongly recommended for preservation and should be incorporated into any new construction, and/or restorations, at this site. As a viable option, it is recommended here, that the existing wooden structure walls on the east, west, and north sides of

Feature B could remain, however the front entrance wall, with the two steps and shutter opening beneath, could be considered for restoration to the original form, replacing the current front wall, porch and steps (see Figure 3). Ultimately, some form of recognition of the sub-structure original foundations should be made within the new restoration plans. Indeed, having the old heritage image of this school provides an excellent community reference for how the original structure appeared, and is recommended to be used for restoration plans.

Such that the overall CLB School property is almost completely covered with concrete ground-covering and/or new building constructions, no other historical features are expected at this site.

8.1. Chance Finds

During the planned restoration construction phases at CLB, an archaeologist must be called in if any chance finds of historical features, not identified in this report, are made at the site. Of particular note, should be the 'old well' mentioned in the oral-history accounts, near the 'guard house' (perhaps associated with the large mango tree?), as a potential chance find feature. If this 'old well' is identified during the construction phases, it would be recommended to conduct limited archaeological testing within the well bottom, which provides a high potential for provenience priority of material culture resources. If by chance find and depending on the condition of the 'well' structural remains, a decision for restoration, or not, should be made. It is recommended here, that if the remains are in good condition, it should be restored (after limited archaeological testing), as an essential feature of this unique Cole Bay Community cultural heritage public space.

It is also recommended to conduct a Community Information approach about the CLB school, and how its history and restoration are important for the Cole Bay Community. Such a heritage-theme emphasis at this school can also be of potential inspiration benefit for use as the approved 2016 ECC educational facility for troubled youth. This should include an explanatory information sign placed at the school, and perhaps displaying the photo of Mr. Bell (Figure 6) at the school, as was done when the school was originally named for him in 2002.

This Final Assessment Report is submitted as ESS8 observations from a heritage specialist and archaeological perspective, thus it should be indicated here that further follow-up to this restoration project should also require insights from an architect, as well.

- **REFERENCES**

Aventurin, Agnes

'*Memories of Camille Baly*', The Daily Herald, 22 February 2022.

Bell, Gaston

'*Obituary Charles Leopold Gabriel Bell*' written document, October 1993.

Bell, Emma

'*Reflections of My Father*' written documents of respect and appreciation for Charles Leoplold Bell, October 1993.

Blijden, Alfonso

Reference documents at the St. Maarten National Archives, 2022.

Bosch, Elsje

Documents at the St. Maarten Museum, and contact references relating to the Charles L. Bell school, 2022.

Cole Bay School pupils list, 1914

Document submitted to Gaston Bell by Ms. Felicia Thomas-James.

The Daily Herald Newspaper

'*Two Primary Schools to be renamed after distinguished citizens'* St. Maarten, 20 January 2002.

Encyclopedia van de Nederlandse Antillen

Sint Maarten. Edited by J. De Palm, De Walburg Press, 1985.

George, Milton

'A Story of the Coming of Age of Education in St. Maarten (1954-2000), Doctoral dissertation, *Centre for the History of Intercultural Relations*, May 2013.

Hartog, Johan

History of Sint Maarten and Saint Martin. Philipsburg, 1981.

Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius (SSS Islands). De Wit press, 1965.

Johnson, Will

For the Love of St. Maarten. 1987.

Oral-History interviews

Conducted at Cole Bay with; Gaston Bell, Freddy Maccow, and Agnes Aventurin, January-February 2022.

Today Newspaper

Obituary for Charles Leopold Bell, October 1993.

World Bank

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. 2017.

- **ANNEX**: **CLB Documentation**

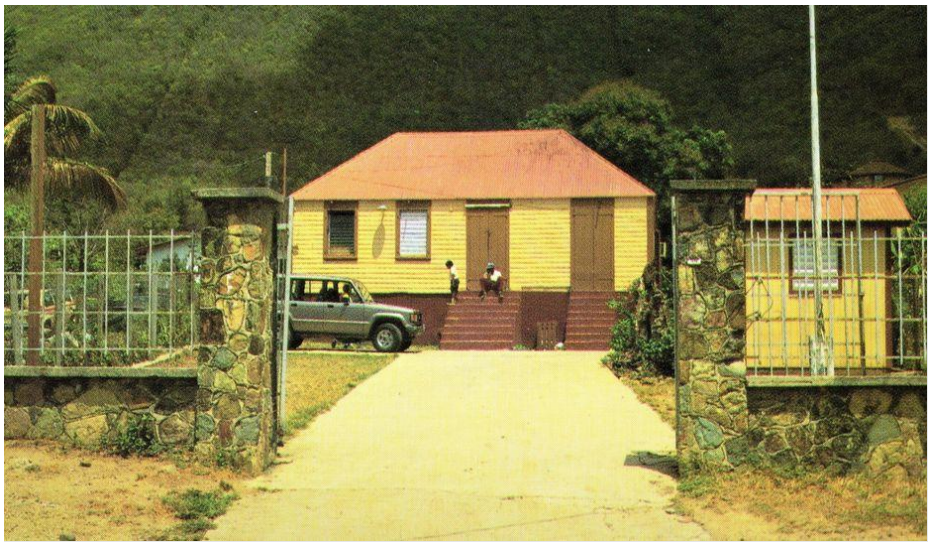


Figure 2. 1970s image of the Charles Leopold Bell School at Cole Bay; (center) Main Building Feature B (note the two front steps and the shuttered opening [behind car] in the foundations); (right) the original small front building Feature C, which was the former police watch-post, and (front) the Entrance Gate wall Feature A.

Figure 3. Charles Leopold Bell School, after 2012 restoration of Main Building Feature B; and with an expanded large front building, Feature C, present prior to Hurricane Irma.

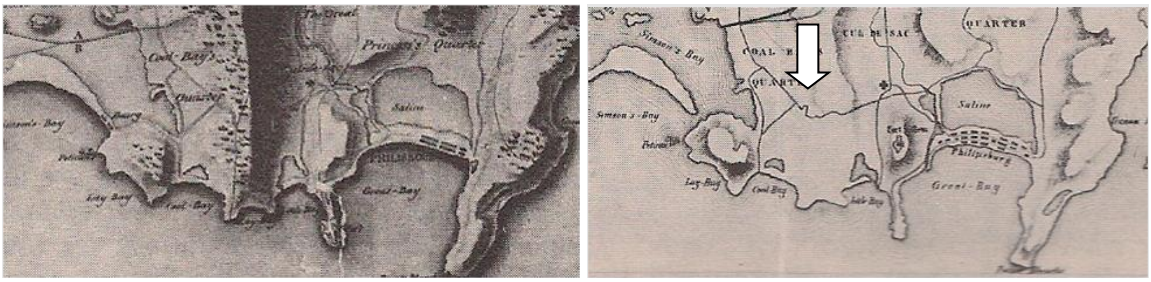


Figure 4. Historical maps of the Cole Bay area, from 1775 and 1864, both indicating the strategic triple cross-roads location of the CLB School/guardhouse property.

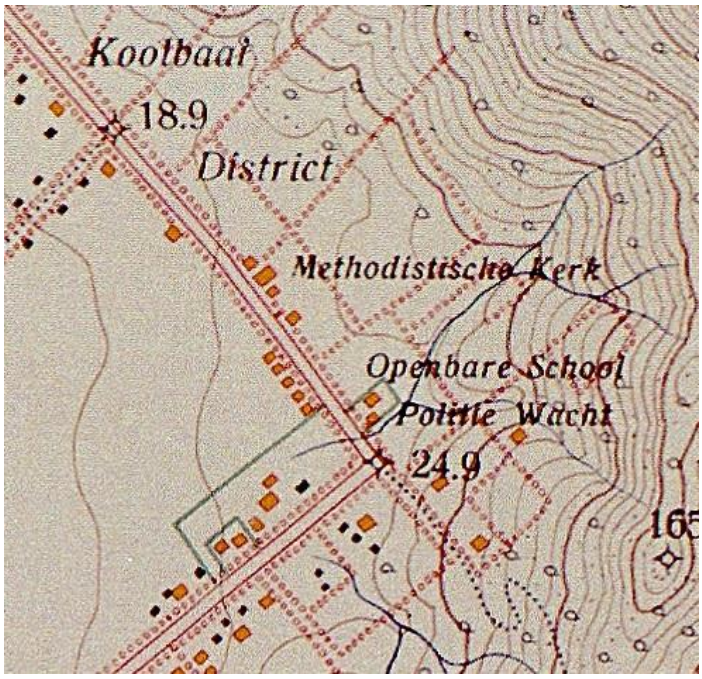


Figure 5. Werbata map of 1916; indicating the 'Openbare School' and the 'Politie Wacht' location with site structural features at the CLBS property.

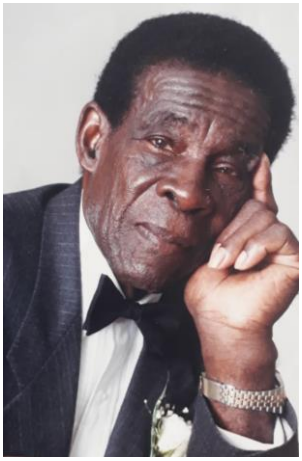


Figure 6. (left) Charles Leopold Gabriel Bell; (right) statue of William Henry Bell Jr., at a tourism site on Cay Hill from 2017, often mistaken for Charles L. Bell. The Bell family continues to be prominent citizens in the Cole Bay area, and across the island.

Figure 7. Historic Trees at the CLBS property; (left) located between Features B-C; (right) north of Feature B adjacent modern structures.

Figure 8. Entrance Gate structure (Feature A) at the CLBS property (post-1916). Also seen with original full entrance in Figure 2.

Figure 9. Feature B, being a reduced foundation structure at the CLBS property, these are all that remains of the former police watch-post.

Figure 10. Modern restored Main School Building structure above Feature B; (lower left) new steps on the east side, (lower right) the two new steps at the north side.

Figure 11. Feature B main building historical sub-floor foundations; (upper left) exterior access opening on the west side; (upper right) interior view; (lower left) north extension discontinuity with older foundation wall, and (lower right) drain opening in north extension, which may indicate it was formerly used as a cistern.

Figure 12. Feature B, Main School Building historical foundations, located beneath the floor beams of the new front porch, with two front steps and an intact shuttered opening.

Figure 13. CLB School students and staff in the years 2013-2015, with Principal Alice Samuel.

CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

February 2022

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CFP Chance Finds Procedure

ESMF Environmental and Social Management Framework

GoSM Government of Sint Maarten

MECYS Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport

PCR Physical Cultural Resource

Glossary[1]

Term	Definition
Community	Usually defined as a group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognised social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, often through a shared locality
Physical Cultural Resources	Movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community

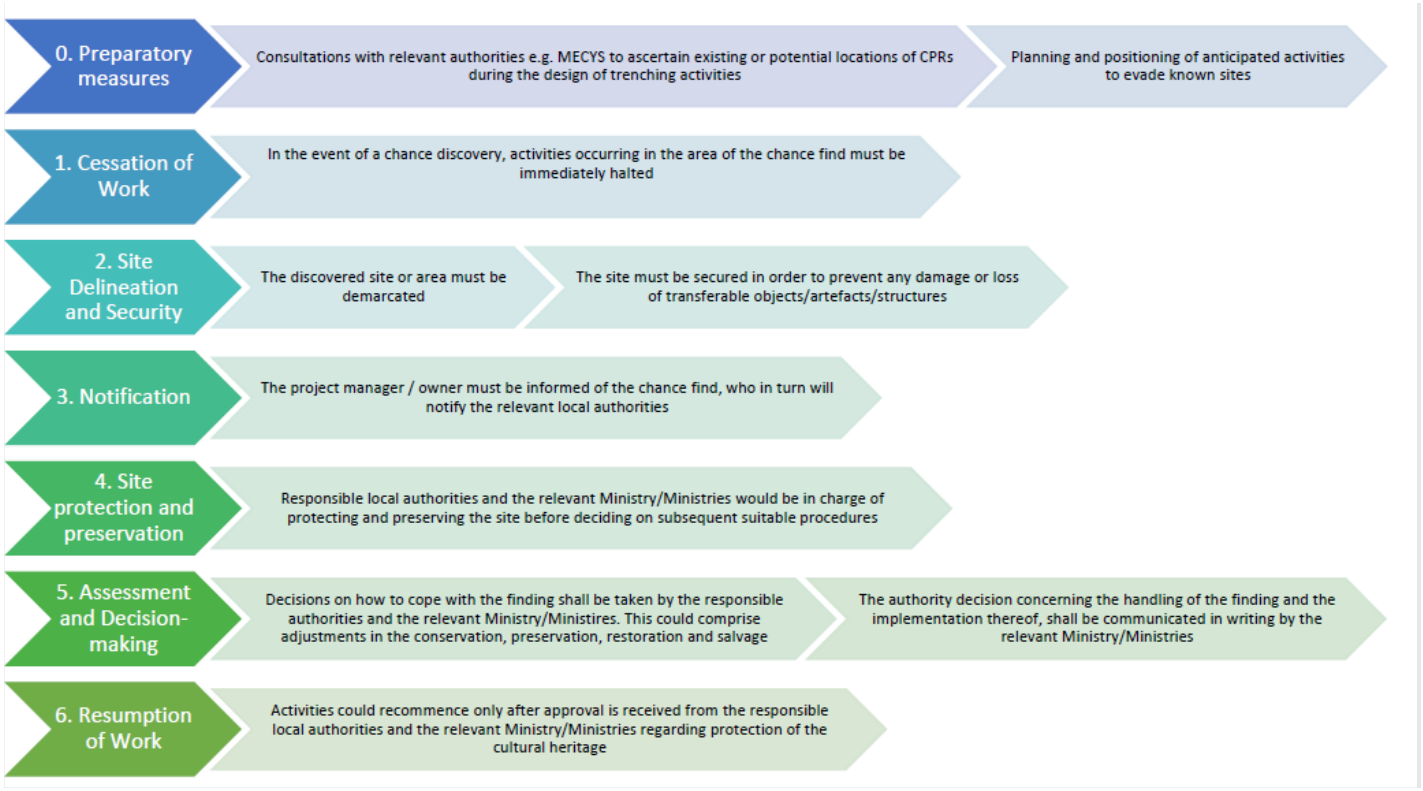
This CFP pertains to physical cultural resources located on land that may include movable or immovable objects, (groups of) structures, and sites and natural features/landscapes having archaeological, historical, religious, or other cultural significance or value.

[1]Source:

The World Bank http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/630381549872057906/pdf/Indigenous-and-Tribal-Peoples-Planning-Framework.pdf ;

http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/538931468079135118/pdf/SFG2052-EA-P155087-Box394883BPUBLIC-Disclosed-4-

Schematic overview Chance Finds Procedure



Roles and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities attributed to the following actors under the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) are:

Actor	Role(s) and/or responsibility/(ties)
Contractor	• Consultations with relevant authorities to ascertain existing or potential locations of CPRs, during the design of activities • Planning and positioning of anticipated activities to evade known sites • Empower staff to stop works on (chance) discovery of artefacts • In the event of a chance discovery, activities occurring in the area of the chance find must be immediately halted • The discovered site or area must be demarcated and secured in order to prevent any damage or loss of transferable objects / artefacts / structures; no archaeological or historical object may be removed from the site without prior authorization issued by the Government • The project manager / owner must be informed of the chance find • If requested by authorities, permit an archaeologist to be present for monitoring purposes, especially in areas where the chance of finding historical objects is greater, e.g. in the vicinity of Mary's Estate. • Permission must be sought of the Project owner, before works can be resumed • Monitoring of community issues
Supervision Consultant	Will notify the responsible local authorities e.g. MECYS, SIMARC etc.
NRPB	• Advisory role to the other government entities and contractor with regard to the location of within the project area and the planning of activities. • Supporting role to the GoSM with regard to the protection and preservation of the site where the chance find occurred
MECYS	• Protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent suitable procedures in consultation with other relevant local authorities • Assessment and Decision-making on how to cope with the finding in relation to conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage of the find • Communicating the outcome of the assessment in writing to the contractor • Providing permission to the contractor for resumption of work.

VROMI	Supporting/advisory role to the other government entities in particular concerning the conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage of the find
SIMARC	Supporting/advisory role to the other government entities in particular concerning the conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage of the find

CFP Registration Form

Record Date (day-month-year): _____ 2021.

Record Time: _____

Record Location: _____

Contact Information Key Informant

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Occupation / function: _____

Chance Find Details

1. Date of Chance Find (day-month-year): _____ 2021.

2. Time of Chance Find: _____ AM / PM

3. Location of Chance Find (provide as much details as possible):

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Nature of Chance Find

(*Please check / tick the correct box*)

☐ object

☐ structure

☐ group of structures

☐ site

☐ natural landscape

□ skeletal remains

5. Has the Project Manager been notified by the contractor of the Chance Find?

☐ YES

☐ NO

6. Has the Project Manager notified relevant authorities? If YES, which authority was notified and when?

☐ NRPB. Date: _____ and Time: _____

☐ MECYS. Date: _____ and Time: _____

☐ VROMI. Date: _____ and Time: _____

□ Police Department. Date: _____ and Time: _____

7. If NO, why was the authority not notified?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Delineation and security of the area of the Chance Find

8. How was the area of the Chance Find delineated and secured? [*Suggestion to also use photographic evidence*]

_____

_____

_____

_____

Assessment and Decision-making

8. a. Was an assessment/investigation carried out by responsible local authorities?

□ YES

□ NO

8.b. If YES, what was the outcome of the assessment conducted by the responsible local authorities?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8.c If NO, when can a final decision be expected?

_____

_____

9. Permission of responsible local authorities received on (*date*): _____

10. Resumption of activities on (*date*): _____

Annex 6: Contractors' Safety Reporting Template

Environmental, Social, Health & Safety Monthly Report Template

(*contractor to adjust content according to project specific requirements)

Cover Page

- Project Title
- Contractor's/Company's Name, Contact Information, Address
- Site Location
- Reporting Period
- Date of Report
- ESHS manager name
- ESHS Supervisor consultant name

Table of Contents

Project Progress Status

Brief Description of Project Progress Status

Accidents and Incidents

- Environmental incidents or non-compliances with contract requirements, including contamination, pollution or damage to ground or water supplies;
- Health and safety incidents, accidents, injuries and all fatalities that require treatment;
- Near miss events
- Covid-19 confirmed cases

Date of Incident/Accident/Non-Compliance	Description	Results (Injuries. Fatalities, Treatment)	Current Status/Update

Inspection Schedule

(List ESHS site inspection dates of current and coming month)

Site Description Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date

ESHS Inspector Name

Mold or Asbestos Assessment and Remediation

GRM

Workers and community complaints and actions

Date of Lodging of Complaint	Site/Location of Complaint and Person Receiving	Nature of Complaint (Brief Description)	Action Taken to Resolve the complaint. If not resolved, state current status of the complaint, including follow-up actions

Training Overview

Training Topic	Date	Location	hrs	Instructor	Participants	% of Workers
Covid-19						
PPE use						
Working on Heights						
Scaffolds & Ladders						
Solid waste						
Wastewater, fuel, paints/solvents						
Fire extinguishing						
Code of Conduct and GBV						
GRM						
Asbestos						

(Training topics list is not inclusive. Please adjust according to project specific requirements)

Toolbox Topic	Date	Location	min	Instructor	Participants	% of Workers
Covid-19						
Slips, trips and falls						
Work at height, use of ladders and scaffolding						
Work near existing services						
Roofing						
Manual handling						
Electrical hazards						
Working in confined spaces						
Falling objects						
Fire safety						

Traffic safety						
Construction plant, equipment and tools						
Excavation						
Hazardous materials						
Eye protection, head protection, hearing protection and so on						
Materials storage						
Behaviour in accordance with the CoC						
……						

(Toolbox topics list is not inclusive. Please adjust according to project specific requirements)

Future Actions &C-ESMP Updates

Describe lessons learned, coming month initiatives for improvement and necessary future updates of the C-ESMP based on past experience.

Non-Conformances

Date	**Site**	**Inspector**	**Description of Non-conformance**	**Corrective actions**	**Date of Implementation & Responsibility**	**ESHS ID**

ESHS ID

- PPE's use and signage.

- Covid-19 measures (masks, social distancing, disinfectants, etc) and signage.
- Working on Heights (scaffolding, ladders, harnesses, lanyards, etc)
- Community health & safety (Security fencing and signage, noise, safe pedestrian walkways, no road obstructions, traffic signs, etc)
- Occupational health & safety (toilet, washing station, resting room, drinking water, first aid kit, emergency phone numbers, valid fire
- extinguisher, etc)
- Solid waste management, including dust prevention and a tide jobsite (skips, bins, tarps, recycling, etc)
- Wastewater management
- Hazardous materials. Mold management. Asbestos management. Fuels, paints, thinners, etc, storage & disposal.
- Electrical hazards
- Code Of Conduct violation, GRM/GBV management, Accidents or Incidents reporting
- Plans, Files and Records (C-ESMP reporting/updates, Permits/Licenses, Vehicles motor test/maintenance, training records, etc)

Metrics

Men Hours		**Environmental Incidents**		**H&S Accidents**		**Near misses**		**Medical Leave days**[1]		**ESHS Meetings**		**ESHS Inspections**		**ESHS Manager hrs**	
Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date

Non-Conformances (NCs)		**Open NCs**		**Closed NCs**		**Stop Work Exercised**		**Warnings Given**		**Workers Removed from Site**		**CoC Violations**		**Grievances Submitted**	
Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date

Grievances Resolved	**Waste Produced**	**Waste Recycled**	**Water Consumption**	**Wastewater production**	**Fuel Consumption**	**Mold remediated area (m2)**	**Asbestos remediated area (m2)**

Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date	Current month	To date

1. Caused by accident or occupational illness

Non-Conformances Statistics

ESHS ID	Explanation	Non-Conformances (Current Month)		Non-Conformances (Up to Date)	
		Total	Open	Total	Open
	PPE's use and signage.				
	Covid-19 measures (masks, social distancing, disinfectants, etc) and signage.				
	Working on Heights (scaffolding, ladders, harnesses, lanyards, etc)				
	Community health & safety (Security fencing and signage, noise, safe pedestrian walkways, no road obstructions, traffic signs, etc)				
	Occupational health & safety (toilet, washing station, resting room, drinking water, first aid kit, emergency phone numbers, valid fire extinguisher, etc)				
	Solid waste management, including dust prevention and a tide jobsite (skips, bins, tarps, recycling, etc)				
	Wastewater management				
	Hazardous materials. Mold management. Asbestos management. Fuels, paints, thinners, etc, storage & disposal.				
	Electrical hazards				
	Code Of Conduct violation, GRM/GBV management, Accidents or Incidents reporting				

	Plans, Files and Records (C-ESMP reporting/updates, Permits/Licenses, Vehicles motor test/maintenance, training records, etc)		

Files & Records

Minimum Records to keep

- Updated MSIPs or CESMP
- Permits and licenses as applicable to the project
- Accidents and Incidents
- Non-conformances and corrective actions database
- GRM records
- Employees work permits
- Signed Code of Conduct by all workers
- Training records (training dates, training place, name of instructor, training duration, name of participants, signatures of participants)
- Toolbox briefings (training dates, training place, name of instructor, training duration, name of participants, signatures of participants)
- Warnings given and workers removed from site
- Drivers licenses
- Vehicles motor test records
- Equipment maintenance records

Mitigation Measures Implementation & Performance

(Note: Contractor should include photographs to record onsite mitigation activities as applicable.)

(Minimum mitigation measures are described below. Contractor to further elaborate based on C-ESMP)

	Percentage or Score	Comments
Jobsite General		
1. Clean and tide jobsite	1 to 10	
2. Posters and safety signs in place	%	
3. Emergency phone numbers posted	%	
Community Safety		
4.Barriers to prevent unauthorized access	%	
5. Debris netting or other measures for falling objects	%	
6. Safe pedestrian walkways	%	
7. No obstruction on roads and sidewalks	%	
8. Traffic signs are placed wherever required	%	
9. Smooth traffic flow	1 to 10	
Work Hazards & Occupational Health		
10. Personal Protective Equipment (hard hats, goggles, respirators, boots, gloves, hearing protection)	%	
11. Scaffold barriers for >2m	%	
12. Safety harness for >2m	%	
13. Stable surface for scaffolds and ladders	%	
14. First Aid kit	%	
15. Access to area's for rest (canteen)	%	
16. Hygiene facilities	%	
17. Drinking water supply	%	
Solid Waste		
18. Sufficient waste bins/skips in place	%	
19. Rain and wind protection	%	
20. Segregate metal parts for recycling	%	
Dust		

	Percentage or Score	Comments
21. Covered loose material stockpiles, waste skips and trucks	%	
22. Watering for dust prevention	%	
Wastewater		
23. Collection, storage and disposal in authorized facility	%	
Noise		
24. Noise level at site boundaries <70dBA	%	% of measured values below 70dBA
25. Workers noise exposure <85dBA	%	
Hazardous Materials		
26. Stored inside covered premises and on impermeable surface	%	
27. Use of secondary spill containment equipment	%	
28. Availability of absorption materials	%	
29. Safe storage of used oils and paint buckets	%	
Covid-19		
30. Posts with hygiene practices on site	%	
31. Face masks provided by employer and used when necessary	%	
32. Washing facilities and/or Sanitizer on site	%	
33. Social distancing adhered to(2m)	%	
Fire & Electrical Safety		
34. Fire extinguishers number and type according to Fire Safety Plan	%	
35. Flammable materials (fuel, waste, etc) are safely stored	1 to 10	
36. All electrical equipment on site is RCD-protected	%	

	Percentage or Score	Comments
37. Electrical equipment (including cords and leads) checked for faults and visible signs of damage	%	
38. Electrical equipment is protected from weather	1 to 10	
Social Considerations		
39. Number of workers that signed the CoC	%	
40. Number of workers with employment permit	%	

Annex 7: Grievance/Complaint Form

To be completed by the person submitting a complaint or can be completed on behalf of a complainant.

NRPB
NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM BUREAU

COMPLAINTS FORM

This objective of this complaint form is to ensure that the National Recovery Program Bureau handles complaints fairly, efficiently and effectively. The Bureau aims to provide quick and effective resolution to concerns and complaints.

Our complaint procedure intents to:

1. respond to complaints in a timely and cost-effective way

2. boost public confidence in our work and administrative processes, and

3. enhance and give a quality impulse to our products and services.

Filing this complaint is free of charge.

Personal and contact information

Please provide your EMAIL ADDRESS:

Please provide your FIRST and LAST name:

Please provide your PHONE NUMBER (this should be a number were can reach you, if needed):

Please provide your ADDRESS:

Information about the complaint

When did the issue you are complaining about take place? (mm/dd/yyyy)

What is the nature of your complaint?

- I have a complaint regarding a staff of NRPB
- I have a complaint regarding a service provided by NRPB
- I have a complaint regarding a product from NRPB
- Other:

Please describe what happened.

Did the occurrence lead to any damage to your property?

- Yes
- No

If the occurrence led to any damage to your property, please attach pictures to document the damage (maximum of three pictures).

Annex 8: NRPB Code of Conduct

NRPB
NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM BUREAU

NRPB Code of Conduct
Environmental Social Health and Safety Management

The NRPB acknowledges that the overall wellbeing of Sint Maarten's population, the sound management of the man-made environment, the responsible use of our natural resources and the protection of our cultural heritage are key factors in the development of a more resilient and sustainable Sint Maarten. Social and environmental safeguards are, as such, a cornerstone of all our activities including, but not limited to, office management and the preparation, coordination, execution and evaluation of the recovery projects financed by the Sint Maarten Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Trust Fund.

The NRPB therefore strives to:

- Provide for, manage and maintain a safe working environment;
- Establish, implement and review internal and external environmental policies;
- Maintain sound environmental practices as an integral component of our daily activities;
- Minimize negative social and environmental impacts of all aspects of our operations;
- Minimize the generation of solid waste, prevent pollution and conserve natural and cultural resources;
- Conduct all our activities in compliance with applicable best practices, policies, local and international legal requirements;
- Apply applicable health and safety requirements as an essential component of all our programs and projects;
- Continuously improve our Occupational Health and Safety performance;
- Maintain respectful and productive interactions with members of the general public and other stakeholders;
- Respect, promote and protect applicable human rights;
- Promote gender equality and empowerment of women;
- Be intolerant of discrimination against any worker, consultant, individual or community (for example on the basis of family status, ethnicity, race, gender, sexuality, religion, language, marital status, birth, age, disability, or political conviction);
- Be intolerant of Gender Based Violence (GBV), inhumane treatment, sexual activity with children*, sexual harassment, use of illegal drugs and other illegal activities;
- Ensure that employees and contractors are qualified for the tasks they will be performing;
- Avoid conflicts of interest (such that benefits, contracts, or employment, or any sort of preferential treatment or favors, are not provided to any person with whom there is a financial, direct family, or personal connection);
- Actively engage with external consultants, contractors and other business relations to foster support for and adherence to the NRPB Environmental Social Health and Safety (ESHS) Policies and procedures, best practices, local and international legal requirements;
- Integrate ESHS requirements into procurement documents for works and supervision thereof;
- Encourage individuals to report violations of this Code as a duty;
- Ensure protection against retaliation for all who report violations of this Code, if that report is made in good faith.

info@nrpbsxm.org www.nrpbsxm.org +1 (721) 542-8887 #57 Walter J.A. Nisbeth Road, Philipsburg, St. Maarten

NRPB
NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM BUREAU

The NRPB requires external- consultants, contractors and other business relations to:

- Protect the health, safety and welfare of all their staff, subcontractors and communities possibly affected by works and projects;
- Carry-out works in such a manner that minimizes negative impacts on communities, the environment, natural and cultural heritage;
- Commit to an NRPB approved Code of Conduct regarding Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) matters;
- Appoint a person responsible for monitoring and reporting on matters related to ESHS;
- Submit to NRPB audits and reviews regarding ESHS and adherence to the approved Code of Conduct;
- Inform staff and consultants of, and allow access to, a Grievance Redress Mechanism without fear of reprisals.

(for the purpose of the policy statement, the term "child" / "children" refers to any person(s) under the age of 18 years.)*

oct 2 2019

Claret Connor
Director
National Recovery Program Bureau

Annex 9: Contractors' Code of Conduct Template

This Code of Conduct contains obligations on all Contractor's staff including its sub-contractors' staff. All staff hired by the Contractor should sign this Code of Conduct.

Code of Conduct for the Implementation of Fostering Resilient Learning Project

Contractor: _____

Contract: _____

Comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations of the Government of Sint Maarten. Comply with applicable health and safety requirements (including wearing prescribed personal protective equipment, preventing avoidable accidents and a duty to report conditions or practices that pose a safety hazard or threaten the environment); Not use illegal substances any anytime on or off the job.

Not Discriminate against any other worker (for example based on family status, ethnicity, race, gender, religion, language, marital status, birth, age, disability, or political conviction)

Have respectful interactions with community members (for example to convey an attitude of respect and non-discrimination) with communities.

Not engage in any act of sexual harassment (whether through use of language or behavior, towards men or women or children, that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate) Not engage in any act of violence or exploitation (including prohibition of the exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior) Ensure the pProtection of children (including prohibitions against abuse, defilement, or otherwise unacceptable behavior with children, limiting interactions with children, and ensuring their safety in project areas)

Uphold Sanitation requirements (for example, that all workers use specified sanitary facilities provided by their employer and not open areas)

Avoid conflicts of interest (such that benefits, contracts, or employment, or any sort of preferential treatment or favors, are not provided to any person with whom there is a financial, family, or personal connection) Respect reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms); Protect and properly use property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste) Report violations of this Code as a duty. Be Protected against retaliation for workers who report violations of the Code, if that report is made in good faith. Be informed and allowed to access a Grievance Redress Mechanism without fear of reprisal.

On signing I confirm that:

- I have received a copy of this Code.
- The Code has been explained to me.
- I acknowledge that adherence to this Code of Conduct is a condition of employment; and

- I understood that violations of the Code can result in serious consequences, up to and including dismissal, or referral to legal authorities.

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVE: _____

DATE: _____

Annex 10: Inspection Checklist

NRPB

Environmental, Social, Health & Safety Inspection Checklist

Date..... Site/Project .....

Inspector: ..... Representative(s): .....

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Jobsite General				
1. Clean and tide jobsite				
2. Posters and safety signs in place				
3. Emergency phone numbers posted				
Community Safety				
4.Barriers to prevent unauthorized access				
5. Debris netting or other measures for falling objects				
6. Safe pedestrian walkways				
7. No obstruction on roads and sidewalks				
8. Traffic signs are placed wherever required				
9. Smooth traffic flow				
Files, Plans & Records				
10. Permits and Licenses				
11. Accidents reports				
12. Training records (E&S, CoC, Fire, H&S)				
13. Traffic routes and time plan				
14. Community awareness procedure				
15.Vehicle/equipment maintenance& inspection records				
16. Grievance redress mechanism and records				
17. Residents access plan				
18. Covid-19 provision plan				
20. Toolbox briefings log				
21. Supervisor consultant audit records				
22. Signed Code of Conduct by workers				
23. Truck drivers valid licenses				
Work Hazards & Occupational Health				
24. Personal Protective Equipment (hard hats, goggles, respirators, boots, gloves, hearing protection)				
25. Scaffold barriers for >2m				
26. Safety harness for >2m				
27. Stable surface for scaffolds and ladders				
28. First Aid kit				
29. Access to area's for rest (canteen)				
30. Hygiene facilities				
31. Drinking water supply				
Solid Waste				
32. Sufficient waste bins/skips in place				
33. Rain and wind protection				
34. Segregate materials for recycling				
Dust				
35. Covered loose material stockpiles, waste				

[1]

Annex 11_ e-Waste Management Plan

E-Waste Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines

Recommended Procedures

- **General E-Waste Management**

The following guidance applies to the management of non-hazardous and hazardous e-waste. Additional guidance specifically applicable to hazardous e-wastes is presented below. E-waste management should be addressed through an e-waste management system that addresses issues linked to e-waste, which include generation, waste management (reduction, reuse, recycling), transportation, disposal, and monitoring.

As part of the E-waste Management Plan, e-waste should be characterized according to composition, sources, types of e-waste, generation rates, and local legislation. Effective planning and implementation of e-waste management strategies should include: i) Revision of new e-waste sources during all project phases including planning, siting, and equipment upgrades, in order to identify e-waste generation, pollution prevention opportunities, and necessary treatment, storage, and disposal infrastructure; ii) Collection of data and information about the process and e-waste streams in existing facilities, including characterization of e-waste streams by type, quantity, and potential use/disposition; iii) Establishment of priorities based on a risk analysis that takes into account the potential Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) risks during the e-waste cycle and the availability of the infrastructure to manage the e-waste in an environmentally sound manner; iii) Definition of opportunities for source reduction, as well as for reuse and recycling; iv) Definition of procedures and operational controls for onsite storage; and, v) Definition of options/procedures/ operational controls for treatment and final disposal.

- **E-Waste Prevention Processes**

This should be designed and operated to prevent, reduce or minimize, the quantity of e-waste generated and hazards associated with the e-waste generated in accordance with the following strategy: i) Substituting raw materials or parts with less hazardous or toxic materials, or with those where processing generates a lower e-waste volume; ii) Adopting and implementing good housekeeping and operating practices, including inventory control to reduce the amount of e-waste resulting from materials that are out-of-date, off-specification, contaminated, damaged, or are an excess to operational needs; and, iii) Reducing/minimizing hazardous e-waste generation by implementing stringent e-waste segregation to prevent the commingling of non-hazardous and hazardous e-waste from be managed.

- **Recycling and Reuse**

In addition to the implementation of e-waste prevention strategies, the total amount of e-waste may be significantly reduced through the implementation of reuse and recycling plans, which should consider the following elements: i) Identification and reuse/recycling of products that can be reintroduced into the operational processes ii) Investigation of external markets for recycling by other industrial processing operations located in the neighborhood or region of the facility (e.g., e-waste exchange); iii) Establishing reuse/recycling objectives and formal tracking of e-waste generation and recycling rates; and, iv) Providing training and incentives to employees in order to meet objectives.

- **Treatment and Disposal**

If e-waste materials are still generated after the implementation of feasible e-waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recovery, and recycling measures; then, e-waste materials should be treated and disposed of following all measures to avoid potential impacts to human health and the environment. Selected management approaches should be consistent with the specifications of e-waste characteristics and local regulations, and may include one or more of the following: i)

On-site or off-site chemical, or physical treatment of the e-waste material to render it non-hazardous prior to final disposal; ii) Treatment or disposal at permitted facilities specially designed to receive the e-waste; iii) Permitted and operated landfills or incinerators designed for the respective type of e-waste or other methods known to be effective in the safe, final disposal of e-waste materials.

- **Hazardous E-Waste Management**

Hazardous e-waste should always be segregated from non-hazardous e-wastes. If the generation of hazardous e-waste cannot be prevented through the implementation of the above general e-waste management practices, its management should focus on the prevention of harm to health, safety, and the environment, according to the following additional principles: i) Understanding potential risks and impacts associated with the management of any generated hazardous e-waste during its complete life cycle; ii) Ensuring that contractors handling, treating, and disposing of hazardous e-waste are reputable and legitimate enterprises, licensed by the relevant regulatory agencies and following good international industry practice for the e-waste being handled; iii) Ensuring compliance with applicable local and international regulations.

- **Hazardous E-Waste Storage**

Hazardous e-waste should be properly stored to prevent or control accidental releases to air, soil, and water resources in areas where: i) E-waste is stored in a manner that prevents the commingling or contact between incompatible e-waste and allows for inspection between containers to monitor leaks or spills. Examples include sufficient space between incompatible or physical separation such as walls or containment curbs; ii) Store in closed containers (some could be radioactive proofed), away from direct sunlight, wind and rain; iii) Secondary containment systems should be constructed with materials appropriate for the e-waste being contained and adequate to prevent loss to the environment; iv) Provision of readily available information on compatibility to employees, including labelling each container to identify its contents; v) Limiting access to hazardous e-waste storage areas to only employees who have received proper training; vi) Clearly identifying (labelling) and demarcating the area, including documentation of its location on a facility map or site plan; and, vii) Conducting periodic inspections of e-waste storage areas and documenting the findings.

- **Transportation of E-Waste**

All e-waste containers designated for off-site shipment should be secured and labelled with the contents and associated hazards. This must be properly loaded and secured into transportation vehicles before leaving the site, and must be accompanied by a shipping paper (i.e., manifest, record, etc.) that describes the load and its associated hazards, and which is consistent with the Transport of Hazardous Materials good practices and guidance.

- **Treatment and Disposal**

In addition to the recommendations for treatment and disposal applicable to general waste, the following issues specific to hazardous e-wastes should be considered: i) Commercial or Government E-waste Contractors in the absence of qualified commercial or government-owned e-waste vendors (taking into consideration the proximity and transportation requirements), facilities generating e-waste should consider using: · Have the technical capability to manage the e-waste in a manner that reduces immediate and future impact to the environment, and have all required permits, certifications, and approvals, of applicable government authorities. Have been secured through the use of formal procurement agreements In the absence of qualified commercial or government-owned e-waste disposal operators (taking into consideration proximity and transportation requirements), project sponsors should consider using: i) Installing on-site e-waste treatment or recycling processes, ii) As a final option, constructing facilities that will provide for the environmental sound long-term storage of e-waste on-site or at an appropriate alternative location up until external commercial options become available.

- **Small Quantities of Hazardous E-waste**

Hazardous e-waste materials are frequently generated in small quantities by many projects through a variety of activities such as equipment and building maintenance activities. Examples of these types of e-wastes include used batteries (such as nickel-cadmium or lead-acid); and lighting equipment, such as lamps or lamp ballasts, servers, computers, cables, etc. These types of e-waste should be managed, following the guidance provided in the above sections.

- **Special considerations for Monitoring Activities**

Monitoring activities associated with the management of hazardous and non-hazardous e-waste should include: i) Regular visual inspection of all e-waste storage collection and storage areas for evidence of accidental releases and to verify that e-waste is properly labelled, and stored; ii) Inspection of loss or identification of cracks, corrosion, or damage to protective equipment, or floors; iii) Verification of locks, and other safety devices for easy operation (lubricating if required and employing the practice of keeping locks and safety equipment in standby position when the area is not occupied); iv) Checking the operability of emergency systems; v) Documenting results of testing for integrity, emissions, or monitoring stations; vi) Documenting any changes to the storage facility, and any significant changes in the quantity of materials in storage, vii) Regular audits of e-waste segregation and collection practices, viii) Tracking of e-waste generation trends by type and amount of e-waste generated, preferably by facility departments, ix) Characterizing e-waste at the beginning of generation of a new e-waste stream, and periodically documenting the characteristics and proper management of the e-waste, especially hazardous e-wastes; x) Keeping manifests or other records that document the amount of e-waste generated and its destination; xi) Periodic auditing of third party treatment, and disposal services including re-use and recycling facilities when significant quantities of hazardous e-wastes are managed by third parties. Whenever possible, audits should include site visits to the treatment storage and disposal location. In the event that e-waste (on-site storage and/or pre-treatment and disposal) is in direct contact with soil, additional procedures must be performed to ensure regular monitoring of soil quality.

Monitoring records for hazardous e-waste collected, stored, or shipped should include: i) Name and identification number of the material(s) composing the hazardous e-waste o Physical state; ii) Quantity (i.e., kilograms, number of containers); ii) E-waste shipment tracking documentation to include, quantity and type, date dispatched, date transported and date received, a record of the originator, the receiver and the transporter; iii) Method and date of storing, repacking, treating, or disposing at the facility, cross-referenced to specific manifest document numbers applicable to the hazardous e-waste o Location of each hazardous e-waste within the facility, and the quantity at each location.

References:

- Environmental Waste Management, Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines General EHS Guidelines. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group (IFC-WBG), 2007
- National Waste Management Strategy for Grenada. Dillon Consulting, 2003
- South Africa E-Waste Industry Management Plan V-1. Waste Policy and Information Management, Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014
- Procedimiento para la Gestión de Residuos Eléctricos No Peligrosos y Peligrosos (PCB). Proyecto De Rehabilitación de Redes para Distribución de Electricidad. Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Eléctricas Estatales (CDEEE), 2014

Annex 12: Standard Mitigation Measures for Civil Works

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	
			Implementation	Supervision
Community health and safety	Community exposure to construction risks	The Contractor shall: • Establish a perimeter of the site, marked by barrier tape and signage indicating that Construction is ongoing and disallowing unauthorized access. • Sign a 'code of conduct' with all its staff before mobilizing them into the construction. The code of conduct will include the responsibilities of the workers in dealing with the l community, (personal) waste management and following the instruction from the supervisor	Contractor	NRPB
Hazards at Work Site	Occupational health safety risks associated with the proposed construction works may result from the exposure to potential hazards encountered in the workplace or while working	The Contractor with the support of the NRPB and the Supervision consultant shall: • Identify the potential hazards at worksites associated with the construction activity • Appropriate measures and precautions will be taken to prevent danger and injury from construction activities. • Mitigation measures shall be in line with the WB General EHS Guidelines.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

Asbestos	Asbestos has been classified as a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos may occur through inhalation of fibers in air, released during construction works on buildings containing asbestos materials.	If in the event a construction project requires the stabilization or removal of asbestos construction materials, the contractor shall contact the Inspectorate Public Health, Social Services and Labor of the Ministry of Public Health, Social Development and Labour and The Inspection Department of the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (VROMI)) and work towards developing an asbestos management plan with appropriate experts and authorities. Contractor shall provide all relevant protective gear to workers.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Occupational risks awareness and training	Lack of awareness among workers on the ESHS risks and requirements of the Project	The NRPB and its supervision consultant shall provide ESHS awareness sessions and material to Contractors, before they start working on site, on primary ESHS risks associated with the proposed construction works; and the workers' responsibility. The Contractor shall ensure all its workers have been briefed on and have received the ESHS awareness material provided by the Engineer.	NRPB/ Contractor	NRPB
Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and First Aid Kits	Lack of relevant PPEs will increase the risk of worker's exposure to construction hazards Lack of First Aid Kits may aggravate possible minor wounds	Contractor shall provide appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) for workers, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, body harness, and/ or ear protection as needed based on the work requirements and will have First Aid Kits available to address immediate/minor needs.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Emergencies Response	Lack of efficient and timely response in case of emergencies may lead to serious injuries, damage and escalation of risks	Contractors shall have a written plan for responding to emergency situations as part of the C-ESMP. All construction sites shall have posters with the emergency phone numbers of first responders (Hospital, Fire Department, Police, etc) and phone numbers of Contractor's personnel responsible for managing emergency situations. Roles and responsibilities shall be clearly stated in the plan. Any worker who sustained an injury requiring medical assistance shall be safely transported to the Hospital.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

Building demolition works	Hazards from falling debris and objects	• Remove or secure objects (glass, structural members) that may fall while workers work under them • Use debris netting, sidewalk sheds, canopies, or catch platforms to reduce hazards from falling objects • Verify the location of all utility lines; ensure lines have been shut-off, capped, or otherwise controlled outside the building before beginning work • Notify utility companies before controlling their utility lines	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Working at heights	Risk of fall from improper ladder and scaffold use	• Inspect ladders for cracked, broken, or defective parts before use • Do not exceed the load rating of ladders or scaffolds-remember that load ratings include people, tools, and equipment • Set up ladders and scaffolds on stable surfaces • Use non-conductive ladders (e.g., fiberglass) and exercise extreme caution when working near power lines • Secure ladders that can be displaced by work activities; consider barricades at the base to keep traffic away • Ensure that the scaffold is built on firm foundations. Footings should be able to support the scaffold without settling or moving. Do not use unstable objects to support scaffolds • Fully plank each scaffold on all working levels. For wood planking, use wood graded for the intended load • Provide guardrails or fall protection systems on platforms 2m or higher	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

Working with the electrical lines and live electrical equipment	Risk of electrical shocks while working with the electrical lines, transformers and other electrical equipment	• Assume that electrical lines are energized until proven otherwise; lines may become energized because of back feed from portable generator use, circuit ties/switch point, lightning, or other downstream events; ensure that grounding procedures are accomplished and that all sources of electricity are isolated • Inspect the work area for downed conductors and do not go near, drive over, or otherwise come in contact with them • Downed electrical conductors can energize other objects, including fences, water pipes, bushes, trees, and telephone/ fiber optic cables • Ensure that all workers assessing and repairing electrical installations are experienced • Use electrical-specific PPE (gloves, face shields) needed based on the type and approximate voltage of service • Unless de-energized and visibly grounded, maintain proper distance from overhead electrical power lines (at least 3 m) and/or provide insulating barriers	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Trenches and excavations	Risk of community individuals' fall in the trenches; and occupational risks	• Ensure that trenches excavated in public areas shall be adequately barricaded and provided with signs to prevent risk of public falling in to them • Store all materials, including those removed from the trench or excavation, at least 2 feet away from the sides of the trench or behind a suitable restraining system	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

		• Ensure that all adjacent buildings/structures or surface obstructions (e.g., trees, large rocks) near the trench are supported or removed • Support and protect all utilities spanning a trench or excavation		
Workers facilities at the works/construction sites	Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities create unhygienic conditions at worksites	The contractor shall: • Arrange safe drinking water to workers • Provide adequate sanitation facilities • Maintain clean worksites • Ensure workers do not eat, drink or smoke in the work areas affected by mold	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Child and youth labor	Children under the age of 18 years are prohibited from working.	• The Contractor shall not hire any labor less than 18 years of age.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation	Possible Gender Based Violence or Sexual Exploitation during works	• Contractor to enforce the Code of Conduct that NRPB approves • The incident will be reported to NRPB directly. • All relevant authorities shall be contacted if any such event occurs. The alleged victim's / complainant is leading. Judicial authorities are contacted if there is a legal obligation to do so and if the alleged victim /. complainant wishes to report to the judicial authorities. Contractor will act upon guidance from the NRPB.	Contractor	NRPB
Grievance Mechanism	The project might generate workers concerns and grievances. Workers shall have access to GRM to raise workplace concerns.	Workers shall have access to a 2-tier GRM. Firstly, the Contractor will receive workers concerns and grievances and process them through the contractor's GRM. The Socialrisk management Specialist in NRPB will monitor if and how concerns are addressed by the contractor. If contractor does not address concerns, workers will be directed to the NRPB's GRM mechanism. Ensure the concern is processed through the NRPB's GRM, track the	Contractor	NRPB

		resolution of complaints and present them in a quarterly report.		
Workplace injuries and accidents and other incidents	If incidents are not investigated and root causes are not identified, there is a risk that they may repeat	• The NRPB's Environmental and Social risk management specialists and their Supervision Consultant shall investigate all incidents related to workplace injuries and accidents; and, on the environment (e.g. oil spills, pollution events), and social (e.g. gender-based violence, the non-function of GRM, etc.) incidents. • The Contractor shall implement the recommendations of the Supervision Consultant to avoid recurrence of these incidents.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Waste from works/ construction sites	Pollution from the improper management of solid wastes and excess materials from the construction sites.	• The Contractor shall properly collect all waste from the worksites and transport these wastes to the disposal sites approved by Government. • When discarding the damaged material affected by mold, the Contractor shall take appropriate measures to exterminate the mold according to standard industry practices.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Construction materials	Improper storage of materials may cause environmental pollution	Contractors will be required to properly store the materials, especially any hazardous construction material, following environmental risk management requirements during construction phase. Materials will be outsourced from local stores to the extent possible and shall not be stored on site in large quantities.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

Mold remediation in small isolated areas	Mold remediation may pose health risks to the infants and persons recovering from surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and severe allergies)	• The NRPB and the Contractor shall ensure the work area is unoccupied, and the nearby areas are free of infants and people with respiratory challenges. • The contractor shall cover surfaces in the work area that could become contaminated with secured plastic sheets to contain dust and debris and prevent further contamination; and use approved biocides and detergents for the cleaning of mold. • After the mold cleaning, the area shall be kept clean, dry, and free of visible debris.	Contractor	NRPB
Drainage and Wastewater from the construction sites	Drainage from the construction sites and material storage sites (sand and aggregates) may contain sediment load	The Contractor shall • Cover all stockpiles containing loose materials such as sand and aggregates with plastic covers to protect them from rain • Not allow ponding of water near the construction sites. • Dispose of all waste water according to the Guidelines of the Government of St. Maarten	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Noise pollution	Noise and vibrations from the construction activities and equipment may cause a nuisance to the nearby communities.	The Contractor shall: • Avoid undertaking the noisiest activities, where possible, when working at night near the residential areas. • Maintain all equipment and vehicles to keep them in good working order. • Inform the community of planned activities which may cause noise nuisance in a timely manner.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB

Air pollution	Dust from construction activities and emissions from construction equipment and vehicles may cause air pollution	The Contractor shall: • Take appropriate measures to suppress dust generation, especially during operations that may create a lot of dust, such as cutting or sawing silica-containing materials, jack hammering, impact drilling, using heavy equipment, and demolishing structures • Maintain all machinery and vehicles in acceptable working conditions.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Traffic and road safety	The temporary storage of materials on the streets and parking of equipment and vehicles, and excavations along the roads may block the local streets	The Contractor shall: • Not block the local streets/roads for traffic without first obtaining the required authorization from the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (Ministry of VROMI) and the Ministry of Justice; • In consultation with the Ministry of VROMI inform the General Public of any scheduled blocking of roads (Newspaper ads and PSAs). • Where relevant, place traffic signs and flagmen at required places to control the traffic as directed by the Ministry of VROMI • The contractor shall manage available parking spaces in a responsible manner, shall encourage or facilitate joint transportation for staff.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Community complaints	Negative impact on the community	The contractor shall acknowledge, record the complaint and act on it and report the complaint to the NRPB. Should contractor fail to resolve complaint it will be taken up by NRPB social specialist who will in turn investigate and follow up with the complainant. If the complaint contains elements of GBV, the complaint is immediately referred to NRPB (also see previous text on mitigation measures to workplace incidents).	NRPB	Supervision consultant NRPB

Damage to private or public property	Negative impact on community and stakeholders	The contractor shall record, report the incident to the supervisor and NRPB Environment and Social Safeguard Officers who will work together to resolve the incident.	Contractor	Supervision consultant NRPB
Use of preservatives and paint substances	Hazardous substances in preservatives and paint substances	- All paints, solvents and preservatives shall be purchased from certified distributors and shall meet the Guidelines as set forth by applicable legislation including the National decree on Public Health (Landsbesluitpubliekegezondheid) . - The contractor shall provide the supervisor of works with a list of materials and estimated quantities to be used, storage, spill control and waste disposal plans to be observed by the supervisor of works during the execution of the contract. This plan is subject to the approval of the project manager.		Supervision consultant
Site stabilization and erosion control	Risks of soil erosion	- Contractor shall implement measures at the site of operations to manage soil erosion through minimization of excavated area, preservation of existing ground cover to the extent possible, provision of approved ground cover. Where excavations are made, contractor shall implement appropriate stabilizing techniques to prevent cave-in or landslide. Erosion control measures shall be approved by the contracting officer.		Supervision consultant

Annex 13: Details of Publications of the ESMF for Public Review

Development of the ESMF required intensive research and discussions with the Project Management Team and other project stakeholders. During the project preparation phase, the PMT and the team of the Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialists (NRPB) had meetings with the Catholic School Board and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sports (MECYS) as outlined in Chapter 6 in the SEP.

A first draft of the ESMF was uploaded/disclosed for public review and comments prior to project appraisal on January 27th. The documents were shared with targeted stakeholders and the general public via various media (see images below), more specifically the following:

- NRPB's Facebook Page
- NRPB's LinkedIn Page
- NRPB's Website
- Local Print/Newspapers

The deadlines for submission of comments/feedback were February 8th. No comments were received from the stakeholders, except for a request for an extension from the PJL Foundation. This could not be facilitated, but the Foundation was informed that the document is a living document and comments can be inserted beyond the deadline.

Consultations with relevant stakeholders began in November, 2021 and continued in January and February, during project preparation. Additional consultations are scheduled to be convened during project implementation.

SXM National Recovery Program Bureau
11-50 employees
1mo

On behalf of the Government of Sint Maarten, the NRPB is working diligently to begin implementing the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP). But, before we do this, we want to hear from you! Your voice is important in building a better future!

Your feedback is vital in helping us design measures to protect the environment and communities. We would appreciate it if you review the following documents and provide your suggestions, comments and/or concerns.

This can be done by sending an e-mail to info@nrpbsxm.org. Please write in the subject line, "FRLP Consultation". The final day that feedback can be submitted is February 8, 2022.

Environmental and Social Management Framework - https://lnkd.in/eXgmSZKU

Stakeholder Engagement Plan - https://lnkd.in/eUMKBeMj

What is the Fostering Resilient Learning Project?
FRLP aims to restore access to a safe learning and cultural space and improve the resilience of Sint Maarten's educational system through enhanced physical and digital infrastructure.

From an allocated budget of US $30 million, the FRLP will:
1) Restore and rebuild the Philipsburg Jubilee Library, Sister Marie Laurence Primary School and Charles Leopold Bell Primary School.
2) Introduce a management information system within Sint Maarten's Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport (ECYS).

17

Like Comment Share

Education is a powerful driver of community and economic development; it is key for reducing poverty, increasing equality of opportunities, encouraging innovation, and strengthening institutions. By investing in education, Sint Maarten will contribute to individual and societal well-being, providing growth and prosperity to the island.

On behalf of the government of Sint Maarten, the NRPB has started to prepare the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP) to invest in educational needs on the island. The project aims to restore access to a safe learning and cultural space and improve the resilience of Sint Maarten's educational system through enhanced physical and digital infrastructure.

From an allocated budget of US $30 million, the FRLP will:

- Restore and rebuild the Philipsburg Jubilee Library, Sister Marie Laurence Primary School and Charles Leopold Bell Primary School.
- Introduce a management information system within Sint Maarten's Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport (ECYS).

Specifically, the project's objectives are to:

- Rebuild safer schools that can withstand category 5 hurricane winds and provide safe learning environments for all students, including items to improve wheelchair access.
- Focus on improving educational capacities to support children with special needs and behavioral issues.
- Support the development of an inclusive educational framework/policy.
- Rebuild the Philipsburg Jubilee Library and strengthening the learning and cultural environment to include a community multipurpose center.
- Strengthen the Ministry of ECYS's management capacities by introducing a Ministry Management Information System.
- Create access to a quality learning environment.

Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP) | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN | ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

SXM National Recovery Program Bureau — Send message

Videos — See all

Starting in the next couple of weeks, the...
21
4.2K views · 2 weeks ago

Page transparency — See all

Facebook is showing information to help you better understand the purpose of a Page. See actions taken by the people who manage and post content.

Page created - May 15, 2018

SXM National Recovery Program Bureau
January 27 ·

On behalf of the Government of Sint Maarten, the NRPB is working diligently to begin implementing the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP). But, before we do this, we want to hear from you! Your voice is important in building a better future!

Your feedback is vital in helping us design measures to protect the environment and communities. We would appreciate it if you review the following documents and provide your suggestions, comments and/or concerns.

This can be done by sending an e-mail to info@nrpbsxm.org. Please write in the subject line, "FRLP Consultation". The final day that feedback can be submitted is Tuesday, February 8, 2022.

Environmental and Social Management Framework - https://nrpbsxm.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FRLP_ESMF.pdf

Stakeholder Engagement Plan - https://nrpbsxm.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FRLP_SEP.pdf

What is the Fostering Resilient Learning Project?

FRLP aims to restore access to a safe learning and cultural space and improve the resilience of Sint Maarten's educational system through enhanced physical and digital infrastructure.

From an allocated budget of US $30 million, the FRLP will:
1) Restore and rebuild the Philipsburg Jubilee Library, Sister Marie Laurence Primary School and Charles Leopold Bell Primary School.
2) Introduce a management information system within Sint Maarten's Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport (ECYS).

Annex 14: Guidelines and mitigation measures for waste, wastewater, dust and noise management

Dust

During construction and decommissioning activities, dust emissions may be caused by the demolition of concrete structures, earth moving and excavation equipment, cutting, grinding, storing of waste and the transportation of debris and other loose materials. Some recommended dust control strategies applicable include:

√ Minimizing dust from material handling sources, such as conveyors and bins, by using covers and/or control equipment (e.g. water suppression); √ Minimizing dust from open area sources, including storage piles, by using control measures such as installing enclosures and covers, and increasing the moisture content; √ Dust suppression techniques should be implemented, such as applying water or non-toxic chemicals to minimize dust from demolition works and vehicle movements; √ Truck loads of loose materials should be covered; √ Truck speed should regulated and truck routes should avoid residential areas.

Waste and wastewater management

Contractor should characterize their waste according to composition, source, types of wastes produced, generation rates, or according to local regulatory requirements. Effective planning and implementation of waste management strategies should include:

- Review of waste sources during planning, siting, and design activities, including during equipment modifications and process alterations, to identify expected waste generation, pollution prevention opportunities, and necessary treatment, storage, and disposal infrastructure;
- Definition of opportunities for source reduction, as well as reuse and recycling;
- Definition of procedures and operational controls for on-site storage;
- Definition of options / procedures / operational controls for treatment and final disposal;
- Prevent the commingling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste to be managed;
- Collect waste and ensure safe storage. Avoid contact with rainwater. Protect from wind blow;
- Dispose only at authorized sites;
- Human waste. Use portable toilets on site for safe human wastewater management. Ensure regular empty intervals and disinfection. Dispose sewage at authorized facilities;
- Gray wastewater from hand washing stations shall be collected and disposed at authorized facilities;
- Keep sites clean and tide at all times.

Contractor should identify waste materials expected on this project (differentiate between demolition and construction phase), their disposal method, and handling procedures. An example is given on table below. Contractor shall report metrics of material quantity disposed and keep Chain of Custody papers.

Material	**Quantity**	**Disposal Method/Subcontractor**	**Handling Procedure**
Concrete	xxx	Crushing facility at SXM Pond Island landfill site, operated by xxx	Separate concrete from other materials. Store in 2m3 skip containers. Cover with tarpaulin for air/rain protection.

Noise

During construction and decommissioning activities, noise and vibration may be caused by the operation of pile drivers, earth moving and excavation equipment, concrete mixers, cranes and the transportation of equipment, materials and people. Some recommended noise reduction and control strategies applicable include:

√ Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance; √ Using noise control devices, such as temporary noise barriers and deflectors for impact and blasting activities, and exhaust muffling devices for combustion engines; √ Avoiding or minimizing project transportation through community areas; √ Comingle loads for minimizing load/drop-off movements; √ Limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas; √ Re-locating noise sources to less sensitive areas to take advantage of distance and shielding; √ Developing a mechanism to record and respond to complaints.

Annex 15: RAP Survey Template

Survey Number: Block - Structur - Use - Owner - Household

SINT MAARTEN SURVEY: FOSTERING RESILIENT LEARNING PROJECT

INTRODUCTION & DISCLAIMER

Good morning/afternoon. My name is (YOUR NAME), and I work for the NRPB, the National Recovery Program Bureau, as the Project Implementation Unit of the Government of Sint Maarten. It would be very important for us to have your data. All the information provided will be kept confidential and will only be used for the purpose of assessing your needs to enable us to provide adequate assistance and support.

Could you please confirm that you consent to your personal data being collected for this purpose? Y _________ N _________

I. LOCATION

INFORMANT (*Use the same ID consistent with Section III, Quest. 1*)

• Person ID	• Forename and surname

• Age	• Nationality

INTERVIEW SITE

1		2	Other location (specify):

II. DWELLING INFORMATION

- Where was your primary home located (where you spent most of the time)?

1	In the site	
2a	In other location (specify)	
2b	District:	
2c	Community:	

2d	Country (If is not in Sint Maarten):

- Apart from that home/residence, do you have other homes?

1	No	
2a	Yes	
2b	¿How many?	
2c	District:	

2d	Community:
2e	Country:

- Your primary home was:

1	Owned	
2	Rented	
3	Borrowed	
2,3a	Name of the owner	

2,3*b*	Cellphone number of the owner:

How long have you lived in this location?1	Less than a month	
2	Less than a year	
3	Over a year	

If possible, please indicate the reason why you live in this location.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER INFORMATION

Person ID	Forename and surname	Sex		Relationship with the head of the household	Age (months only for children under one year)		Marital status (only for over 12 years)	ONLY FOR 6 YEARS AND OLDER: do you know how to read and write?		ONLY FOR 3 YEARS AND OLDER: In the last year, have you attended a study center?	ONLY FOR 3 YEARS AND OLDER: The last degree level approved	How long have you lived in		ID Type	ID Number	Nationality (include only if not native)		Head of household (HoH)?
												Sint Maarten	In the dwelling					
		Male	Female		Years	Months		Yes		No	Yes / No							Yes
a		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
b		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
c		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
d		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
e		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
f		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
g		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2
h		1	2					1	2	1	2						1	2

Relationship with the head of the household:

Head	1
Husband/wife	2
Son/daughter	3
Son/daughter in law	4
Grandson/granddaughter	5
Parents/parent in law	6
Other relatives	7
Nonrelatives	8

Marital status (only for over 12 years):

Free union	1
Married	2
Widower/widow	3
Divorced	4
Separated	5
Single	6

ONLY FOR 3 YEARS AND OLDER: The last degree level approved:

Kindergarten	1
Elementary school	2
Incomplete middle school	3
Complete middle school	4
Incomplete secondary school	5
Complete secondary school	6
Incomplete technical education	7
Complete technical education	6
Incomplete university	7
Complete university	9

ID Type:

ID Card	1
Passport	2
Other	3

i		1	2					1	2	1	2							1	2
j		1	2					1	2	1	2							1	2

Register summary	• MEN		• WOMEN		• TOTAL	

LANGUAGE: ONLY FOR PEOPLE OVER 3 YEARS OF AGE

Person order	• Native language					• Second language (accept more than one answer)				
	Spanish	English	Dutch	Other	NA	Spanish	English	Dutch	Other	NA
a	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
b	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
c	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
d	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
e	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
f	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
g	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
h	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
i	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
j	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

PARTICULAR CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES.

Person order	•		•			•			•	•		•
	Do you have any chronic noncommunicable disease - NCD?		If you have an NCD, which one do you have? Cardiovascular diseases and stroke 1 Cancer 2 Chronic respiratory diseases 3 Diabetes 4 Obesity 5 Chronic kidney disease 6 Mental health 7 Seizures 8 Other, specify	Do you receive regular medical care for the NCD?		Do you have any disability? I.e., any physical or mental condition that limits your ability to carry out normal daily activities?		If you have a disability, which one do you have? Visual disability 1 Hearing Impairment 2 Mental disability 3 Motor disability 4 Multiple Disability. 5 not diagnosed until now 6 NA 9 Other, specify	Do you receive regular medical care for the disability?		If you receive medical care, How long does it take to get from your home to the medical center? (in minutes)	If you receive medical attention, what means of transportation do you use to get there? Walking 1 Own car 2 Motorcycle 3 Bicycle 4 Taxicab 5 Bus 6	Do you have health insurance?		If you have health insurance, which plan do you have? NA(8) DK/NO (9)
	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No			Yes	No	
a	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
b	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
c	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
d	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
e	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
f	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
g	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
h	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
i	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	
j	1	2		1	2	1	2		1	2			1	2	

1. Do you receive any social or other type of support from Sint Maarten Government? Yes/No

1. If yes, describe what type of support: _____

2. Do you receive any social or other type of support from NGOs? Yes/No

1. If yes, describe what type of support: _____

3. Do you want to be referred to Sint Maarten Government or NGOs for social or other type of support, if applicable? Yes/No

Person order	•		•	•	•
	Are you currently studying?		If you are currently studying, in which educational institution are you studying?	If you are currently studying, on average, how long does it take to get to school? (in minutes)	If you are studying, what means of transportation do you use to get there??
	Yes	No	NA (8) DK/NO (9)	NA (8) DK / NO (9)	Walking 1; Own car 2; Motorcycle 3; Bicycle 4; Taxicab 5; Bus 6
a	1	2			
b	1	2			
c	1	2			
d	1	2			
e	1	2			
f	1	2			
g	1	2			
h	1	2			
i	1	2			
j	1	2			

14.1) Would you be interested in participating in a vocational training? Yes/No

14.1a) If yes, what would you be interested in? _____

14.1b) If yes, do you have any preferences in terms of the duration of the training program (weeks) or when during the day you would be available to participate?

Duration: _____

When during the day:_____

III. OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING IN THE PUBLIC or PRIVATE SECTORS

MAIN OCCUPATION: The ordinal number must correspond to that of the household member registration table.

Person order	•		•		•		•		•	•	•	•	
	Did you carry out any activity to obtain monetary income for you or your household during the last year?		Which was the last economic activity that you have spent MOST of YOUR TIME during the last year?		Was the work done in the public or private sector?				Working as	Term of employment	If you worked as an employee, what is the name of the company where you worked?		
	Yes	No			PUB	PRI	**Yes**	**No**				Yes	No
a	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2
b	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2
c	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2
d	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2
e	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2
f	1	2			1	2	1	2				1	2

Recycling at the landfill	1
Automotive mechanic	2
Appliance repair	3
Rentier	4
Farming	5
Cattle raising	6
Crafts	7
Building	8
Commerce	9
Tourism	10
Transport	11
Education	12
Other services	13
Industry	14
Other	15
Retiree / pensioner	16
Does not work	17
DK	99

Independent worker	1
Employee	2
Unpaid family worker	3
NA	4

Temporary	1
Permanent	2
NA	3

g	1	2		1	2	1	2				1	2
h	1	2		1	2	1	2				1	2
i	1	2		1	2	1	2				1	2
j	1	2		1	2	1	2				1	2

IV. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENSES

• Do you have a bank account?	(1) YES	(2) NO	(9) DK/NO
• Who has access to this bank account?	(1) HoH	(2) HoH and Spouse	(3) Other: Specify

Person ID	• On average, how much was your monthly principal income? NA (8) DK/NO (9)							
	USD Amount	Activity	USD Amount	Activity	USD Amount	USD Amount	USD Amount	
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								
f								
g								
h								
i								
j								

INCOMES EARNED

Person ID	• On average, how much is your monthly principal income? NA (8) DK/NO (9)		• On average, how much do you earn monthly in a secondary activity? NA (8) DK/NO (9)		• How much do you receive per month for pension or retirement? NA (8) DK/NO (9)	• **How much did you receive from money transfers, help from relatives or others in the last year?** NA (8) DK/NO (9)	• **Other incomes** NA (8) DK/NO (9)	• **TOTAL**
	USD Amount	Activity	USD Amount	Activity	USD Amount	USD Amount	USD Amount	
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								
f								
g								
h								
i								
j								

- In the last year, have you had access to any type of loan or credit?

1	No → GO TO QUEST. 19
2	Yes
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

- Why did you apply for this/those loans? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

1	Build or improve the house
2	Invest in economic activity in the dwelling
3	Invest in economic activity outside the dwelling
4	Educational expenses
5	Health expenses
6	Food expenses
7	Other (specify)
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

- The loans or credits you had last year, you received in (check all that apply)

1	Cash
2	Species (products, inputs, materials, etc.)
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

- Talking in general about the household financial situation, how is the family's financial situation compared months ago? You would say that now it is

1	Better
2	Same
3	Worse
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

- And how do you think the household financial situation will be in 12 months? You would say that…

1	It will improve
2	It will be the same
3	It will be worse
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

V. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND NETWORKS

- Of the following voluntary and activity organizations, please tell me if you belonged to any of them. READ THE CHOICES, WAIT FOR AN ANSWER AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

1	Religious associations (for example, church or congregation)	
2	Educational organization (parent meetings)	
3	Syndicates, guilds, federations	
4	Committee or recyclers' association	
5	Popular dining room or mothers club	
6	Political organizations or movements	
7	Sports or recreation organizations	
8	Credit associations or revolving funds	
9	Other (specify):	
16	No, of none (DO NOT READ)	→ GO TO SECTION VII
99	NK/NO	

- For you, what are the two most important associations or organizations? (WRITE TEXTUAL AND MARK THE CODE ACCORDING TO THE TABLE ABOVE)

1a		1b	
2a		2b	
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)		

VII. MIGRATION

- Have you been absent from home for more than a month for work reason during the last year?

1	No
2	Yes → Where did you go? (specify)
	a) City:
	b) Country:

- During the last year, has any member of your family been absent from home for more than a month for work reasons?

1	No
2	Yes → Where did he/she go? (specify)
	a) City:
	b) Country:

VI. BELIEFS, VALUES, CUSTOMS

- Do you belong, believe or identify yourself with any religion? (If the answer is "yes", which one? If the answer is "no", circle the "0")

0	No, I don't belong, I don't believe, I don't identify with any
1	Roman Catholic
2	Protestant, Evangelical, Pentecostal
3	Israelite of the New Universal Pact
4	Adventist
5	Jehovah's Witness, Mormons
6	Others (specify)
9	DK/NO (DON'T READ)

- In the last TWO months, excluding weddings, baptisms and funerals, how often did you attend a religious ceremony in the church or temple?

1	More than once a week
2	Once a week
3	Two or three times a week
4	Once a month
5	Less than once a month
6	Has not attended in the last two months
9	NK/NO

VIII. PREFERENCES AND FUTURE PLANS

- What did you value about the place where you lived?

1	Landscape	
2	Job opportunity	
3	Community services / equipment	
4	Social environment / family ties	
5	Others (specify)	
9	NK/NO	

- What infrastructure and services did your community have? (check all that apply)

2.1	Hospitals or health center	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.2	Community dining room	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.3	Community Centre	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.4	Children's and / or youth centers	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.5	Parks	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.6	Parkland	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.7	Sports institutions	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.8	Police stations	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.9	Formal public transportation	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.10	Informal public transportation	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.11	School transportation for primary education	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.12	School transportation for secondary education	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.13	Food market	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO
2.14	Recreation centers	(1) Yes	(2) No	(9) NK/NO

- What are the top priorities for you when considering moving to a new residence?

1	Safety	
2	Affordability	
3	Size of available house/land	
4	Proximity to employment opportunities	
5	Proximity to services such as markets, schools, health centers, etc.	
6	Other: Specify	

- **Influence on the project**

1	Does not participate in social organizations	
2	Able to influence your family and other families	
3	Relations with local authorities	
4	Has the ability to call social organizations	
5	Relations with high-level authority and can mobilize social groups	
9	NK/NO	

X. INTERVIEWEE CONTACT DETAILS

• Cell phone number:		(8) N/A	(9) NK/NO

• E-mail:		(8) N/A	(9) NK/NO

IV. CONTROL DATA

QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEWER:

- Language in which the survey was conducted:

1	Spanish
2	English
3	English and Spanish

- In addition to the informant, were there other adults present at the time of the survey?

1	No
2	Yes → Who were those people?

- Name of the interviewer:
  Code:

- Sex of the interviewer:

1	Female

2	Male

4.1 Surveyor's Voluntary Observations:

I DECLARE THAT THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED AND THAT THE ANSWERS ARE AUTHENTIC.

Surveyor's Signature:_____

Respondent's Signature (or X):
_____

DATE OF SURVEY:			2020
	Day	Month	

SURVEY END TIME		AM	PM

ADDITIONAL REMARKS FROM RESPONDENT (if applicable)

_____
___

_____
___

_____
___

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM INTERVIEWER (if applicable)

_____
___

Addendum 1: CERC ESMF

Introduction

1. This CERC-ESMF is an Addendum to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) of the Fostering Resilient Learning Project (FRLP). The ESMF and this Addendum are intended to guide the environmental and social risk management of activities under the emergency response component which will be determined and then implemented in response to a national emergency[5].

2. Implementation of the activities listed in the positive list in the CERC Manual, will be urgently needed. The proposed works and other activities are small and medium scale works, or the provision of essential goods and services. The potential negative impacts are expected to be low to moderate, localized, and temporary, that can be mitigated through the implementation of the ESMF of the Project and this CERC-ESMF. Procurement of Goods and Services are of low E&S risk and will normally require no additional safeguards actions. For small civil works the standard mitigation measures, attached in Annex 5, shall apply. Those works with moderate risk will typically require that a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) be developed (guidelines are given under Annex 6). Those works with substantial risk will require that a project specific ESMP, and possibly other E&S instruments, to be developed. The job specific ESMP and other E&S instruments described below in Table 2 will be prepared, consulted on, cleared by the Bank, prior to works beginning. High risk works will not be eligible for funding. The E&S screening tool (Annex 2) will be used for assessing and assigning the risk categorisation. This CERC-ESMF is complemented by the following Annexes:

Positive and Negative List of Activities	Annex 1
Screening Tool for E&S Risks	Annex 2
NRPB COVID-19 Provisions for Procurement and Contracting	Annex 3
Communication Guidance	Annex 4
Standard ESHS Mitigation Measures for Minor Works/Minor Repairs	Annex 5
General Guidelines for Moderate & Substantial Works C-ESMP	Annex 6

Environmental and Social Management Process

3. Upon activation of the CERC component, NRPB will carry out the following key steps:

Step 1: Application of the E&S Screening Form. As limited by the positive list and negative list (Annex 1), the NRPB, with support from Ministries where required, will propose and then screen the CERC activities for their environment and social risks and potential impacts, using the screening tool in Annex 2 (comprising of Tables B1 & B2). Given that the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (18 months), activities or subprojects which would induce resettlement, based on the results of the screening, will be ineligible for funding.

[5] See CERC-Manual for definition.

Step 2: Based on the results of the screening and the identification of E&S issues, a risk category will be determined for work activities – low, moderate, substantial or high - using the screening tool in Annex 2. The NRPB will prepare any required mitigation plans, describing the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, bidding/ contract, repair/restoration, and closure plans, taking into account the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. The E&S instruments will also address waste management issues. Contractors will be required to ensure that all hazardous wastes are safely and appropriately managed during the implementation of the CERC, also in accordance with the e-waste guidelines annexed in the Project's ESMF as appropriate (Annex 11).

Step 3: WB clearance and Disclosure. Environmental and Social risk mitigation documents developed for low and moderate risk works or for the provision of essential goods and services, will not require WB clearance. E&S instruments developed for substantial or higher risk works, will require WB prior clearance. Table E2 below provides details about the expected E&S mitigation instruments of CERC activities. Disclosure of documents and public consultation of any required E&S instruments for works is required prior to the activity commencing.

Step 4: Preparation of Emergency Action Plan (EAP): The NRPB in coordination with the relevant implementing agencies will prepare the EAP including a list of emergency response procurement activities based on the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment.

Step 5: Implementation and M&E. The approved environmental and social documents will be implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement in the Emergency Action Plan. The NRPB, unless otherwise agreed in the Emergency Action Plan, will be responsible for monitoring the environmental and social impacts of the activities.

Step 6: Completion and Evaluation. Once the CERC activities have been completed, NRPB, with the concurrence of the MoGA, will monitor and evaluate the results before closing the contract. Any pending issues and/or grievances must be first closed in accordance with the Project's grievance processes, before the activities are considered fully completed.

Potential E&S Risks and Impacts of Works

Potential Environmental and Social risks/impacts related to civil or other emergency works are summarized in **Table E18** below.

Table E18 E&S risks and impacts of Works

Scope of Works	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks
Removal of Damaged Parts of the Buildings. Damaged parts of buildings such as interior ceilings, walls, doors and windows will be removed or demolished and transported to the Government's disposal site.	Mobilization of Materials, Workers, and Equipment. Stack yards, site offices and labor sheds will need to be built. The land and premises required will be rented. No land acquisition will be required.
Mold and Asbestos Remediation may be needed in some of the buildings exposed to rainwater or containing asbestos	Debris and Waste Generation. Debris and other waste material will be generated from the demolition and cleanup activities as well as from the repair Buildings and other structures. Pollution, pest nuisance, fires, accidents, traffic disturbance are associated with improper management.
Repair of Damaged Parts of the Buildings. The damaged parts of the buildings will be reconstructed with concrete, and doors and windows will be replaced.	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Risks. OHS risks are associated with debris collection and removal activities such as lifting, separating, sweeping and hauling; and other risks generally associated with the demolition and construction works including use of scaffolding and work at heights. The work site may require workers to work closely together and share tools, which poses health risks related to communicable diseases, such as covid-19. Furthermore, the consequences of a natural disaster may lead to health considerations that need to be taken into account and possibly mitigated on site, e.g. increase of mosquito's.
Trenches and Excavation. Excavation of trenches for repair or relocation of water pipes, electrical cables and other utilities. Utilities within the trenches that could be disturbed by construction will need to be relocated.	Community Health and Safety Risks. Staff working in buildings under repair are exposed to risks associated with construction activities. Mold remediation works may have an impact on infants and people with respiratory challenges who come in close contact with the mold affected material. Pedestrians are exposed to the risk of falling into the roadside excavations and trenches.
Repairing of Electrical Lines & Equipment. Repair or replacement of damaged electric lines and equipment, including re-erection of damaged poles and installation of street lights.	Asbestos. Asbestos has been classified as a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos may occur through inhalation of fibers in air, released during construction works on buildings containing asbestos materials or when removing debris.
Temporary Relocation of Schools, Medical Facilities or other Public buildings. Normal operation of the building will be affected and alternative locations may be temporarily required for users.	Nuisance from the Construction Activities. Noise,vibration, dust and vehicular movement from the construction activities may cause a nuisance to the nearby communities, staff working in the offices and construction workers.

Scope of Works	Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks
Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication.	Traffic Congestion. Excavations and trenches along the roads may affect the smooth traffic flow and may cause traffic jams. Construction related to vehicular movement and temporary storage of construction materials on the streets may affect the local traffic. Relocation of buildings users. School classrooms, medical services, etc. may need to partially or totally be temporarily relocated to facilitate repair/rehabilitation works. Labor Influx. Labor influx may have to be realized in an emergency situation. Labor influx may be associated with an increased presence of migrant workers in the host community. This may have an impact on the social fabric of the host community and can lead to social issues of different nature. Amongst the most impactful risks are the competition for resources, crime, use of substances, sexual exploitation and abuse.

List of Foreseeable E&S Instruments, Plans and Assessments

Procurement of Goods and Services are of low potential E&S risk and will normally require no additional safeguards actions other than what is already prepared for the FRLP Project. Works shall be classified as low-moderate-substantial, based on the E&S screening tool (Annex 2) and further apply the measures presented in Table E19 below. High risk works shall be excluded from funding.

Table E19 E&S measures for the different CERC activities

Activity	E&S Measures
Goods	e-waste management according to FRLP ESMF (Annex 11) if relevant
Services	Labor Management Procedures (LMP) of FRLP project is applicable
Low Risk/Minor Works	-Standard Mitigation Measures for minor works (Annex 5) - Job Safety Analysis -Covid-19 provisions for procurement and contracting (Annex 3) -LMP of FRLP project -Asbestos assessment -Mold assessment -Sign a Code of Conduct, combined with training on CoC
Moderate Risk Works	-Contractor's ESMP (see Annex 6 for guidelines); such as Community Health & Safety sub-Plan, Occupational Health & Safety sub-Plan, Waste Management sub-Plan, Mobilization sub-Plan. -Contractor shall engage a qualified ESHS manager - Job Safety Analysis -Covid-19 prevention (Annexes 3 & 4) -Sign a Code of Conduct, combined with training on CoC -LMP of FRLP project - An abbreviated stakeholder engagement plan using the template provided below (Table 3) -Asbestos assessment -Mold assessment -Cultural heritage assessment if relevant (will require World Bank clearance)

Activity	E&S Measures
	-Hurricane and Fire Safety compliance with international standards -A Logistics plan for (temporary) relocation of the public buildings users if needed. - ESHS requirements will be included in the bidding documents -Contractors will submit monthly reports on ESHS compliance
Substantial Risk Works	-Same measures as above for Moderate Works -A standalone ESMP shall be prepared by NRPB, publicly disclosed and consulted and submitted to WB for no-objection. -A Stakeholder Engagement Plan shall be also prepared by NRPB, publicly disclosed and submitted to WB for no-objection

GRM

The NRPB has an existing GRM in place to fairly, efficiently and effectively handle concerns and grievances received from the CERC stakeholders. The GRM system is well established and provides a credible avenue for all CERC beneficiaries and stakeholders to file their complaints during the activities implementation. The GRM also handles complaints from project-workers regarding labor issues. Complaints received by the NRPB will be reviewed and forwarded to the PMU. For further details, please refer to Section 16.1 of the ESMF.

Stakeholders Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a continuous process to identify, communicate, and facilitate a two-way dialogue with the people affected by Project decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of the project. For moderate or substantial risk works, NRPB will promote Stakeholder Engagement, by implementing the objectives and using the Template provided below. NRPB will keep records of the stakeholder activities, the outcome of consultation, key issues and how those were addressed.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement are as follows:

✓ To identify the roles and responsibility of all stakeholders and beneficiaries and ensure their participation in the complete project cycle

✓ To benefit from the knowledge, experience, and skills of stakeholders and beneficiaries to enhance the design and implementation of the project

✓ To ensure that the appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

✓ To devise a plan of action that clearly identifies the means and frequency of engagement of each stakeholder and beneficiaries

The following mediums will be employed in the delivery of the communication plan messages and the dissemination of project information. It will employ both traditional methods of communication and newer methods such as social media.

- Social Media Posting
- Print Media
- Press Conferences
- Annual Reports
- All Staff emails
- Ads
- PSAs
- Newsletters

- Launch Events
- Presentations
- Publications
- Press Releases
- Websites
- Internal Notices
- Video Recordings
- Facilitation Meetings
- Info-sessions
- Orientation
- Whatsapp Messaging
- Radio
- Television
- Blogs/Websites

The following Template will be used for identifying the stakeholders, categorizing by importance, proposing consultation means and frequency according to different project phases and specifying the responsibilities.

Table E20 Stakeholder engagement Template with examples

Project Activity	Stakeholder + contact info	Categorization	Potential Influence & Importance	Project Stage	Type of engagement required	Method & Frequency	Responsibility
Repair of schools	Ministry of Education, Culture Youth and Sports (MECYS)	Interested/ Affected	High/ High	Preparation, implementation	Endorsement, active involvement in project	Bi-weekly meetings	Project Manager
	Current and future students attending the repaired schools	Interested/ Affected	Medium/ High	Preparation, implementation	Informing, cooperation	Public meeting before works commencement. Monthly social media posts during implementation	NRPB Social Safeguard
	Teachers						
	School Management Staff						
	Parents/Guardians Parents/Teachers Associations						
	Facility Owners						
	School Board						
	Nearby businesses						
	The Community Councils						
	Nearby homeowners and businesses which may experience inconvenience during the execution of the project						

Compliance with ESSs

The World Bank ESS's requirements for the CERC and actions to be taken to comply with the ESS requirements are described in **Table E21** below.

Table E21 World Bank ESS's Requirements Actions Taken

ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) to comply with ESS requirements
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Works will be screened using the E&S screening tool (Annex 2) and will be classified as low, moderate or substantial, based on the findings. Mitigation measures will apply accordingly as detailed in **Table E19** above. Further E&S instruments may be required depending on activity specific risks.
ESS 2: Labor and Workers Condition	-Labor Management Procedures (LMP) have been developed and are available on the project page of the NRPB website (Fostering Resilient Learning – National Recovery Program Bureau (nrpbsxm.org)). A grievance mechanism for employees is included. -The Project will not employ any workers under the age of 18. -An Occupational Health & Safety Plan will be required for moderate and substantial risk civil works, as part of the C-ESMP.
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	-A Waste Management Plan will be required for moderate and substantial risk civil works, as part of the C-ESMP. -Any e-waste that is produced as a result of the project will be collected and disposed of according to appropriate e-waste guidelines (Annex 11 of FRLP ESMF).
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	-A Community Health & Safety Plan will be included in the C-ESMP for moderate and substantial risk works. -Covid-19 prevention measures will be adopted for worksites and stakeholder engagement consultations
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The E&S screening process will identify if the proposed activity will cause resettlement and these impacts will be avoided by making such activities ineligible for inclusion in the Emergency Action Plan. Note: ESS5 does not apply to persons internally displaced by natural disasters.
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevance will be assessed as part of the E&S screening. Negative impacts from civil works will be mitigated through a Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Plan. Activities that lead to environmental degradation are not eligible for funding.
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Relevance will be assessed as part of the E&S screening. A Cultural Assessment and Plan could be prepared depending on findings.
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Relevance will be assessed as part of the E and S screening.
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	-Stakeholders for activities and works will be identified early in the preparation stage and consulted upon. -NRPB's Grievance Redress Mechanism is available for stakeholders and other project affected parties.

Annex 1. Positive and Negative List of Activities

Table A1: Positive list of goods, services and works

Item
Goods
• Medical equipment and supplies • Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers • Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/daycare substitution • Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school • Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants • Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles. • Vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs) – (only eligible for import reimbursement) • Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue) • Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.) • Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries) • Water pumps and tanks for water storage • Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems. • Equipment, tools and supplies for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries. • Feed and veterinary inputs (vaccines, vitamin tablets, etc.)
Services
• Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities. • Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: investigations and surveys, aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns.
Works
• Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication • Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings
Emergency Operating Costs
• Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an emergency. This includes, but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs and rental of equipment

Table A2. Negative list under the CERC

1	Uses for goods and equipment financed by the CERC, which also applies to use and storage for DRM-related activities including hazard monitoring, disaster preparedness, and future response to natural disasters.
2	Activities of any type classifiable as High Risk per ESF (ESS 1)
3	Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems, etc.
4	Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters or other phenomena
5	Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)
6	Land clearance and leveling in areas that are not affected by debris resulting from the eligible crisis or emergency
7	River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel)
8	Activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods.
9	Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation.
10	Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension / conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained
11	Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained and the owners are consulted
12	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor
13	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
14	Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations
15	Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries.
16	Use of asbestos-based construction materials for reconstruction works

A. Annex 2: Environmental and Social Screening Tool

Note: ***Instructions to complete the checklist***
Start by providing a brief description of the project. Then using available information about the project answer each question in Column 2:

- Yes – if the answer is yes
- No – if the answer is no
- ? – if the answer is don't know

Briefly describe the relevant characteristic of the project or its environment and then consider whether any effect that is likely to result is likely to be significant and enter the response in Column 3 with a note of the reasons why. Use the next Checklist on Criteria for Evaluating Significance to help answer the question "Is this likely to result in a significant effect?".

The potential likely significant effects of the project must be considered taking into account:

a) the magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the affected population likely to be affected);
b) the nature of the impact;
c) the magnitude, intensity and complexity of the impact;
d) the probability of the impact;
e) the expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact;
f) the cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved projects;
g) the possibility of effectively mitigating the impact

B. Table B1- Environmental Screening Tool

Environmental Screening Questions	Yes/No/? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the proposed works involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, etc.)?		
2. Will construction or operation of the proposed works use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?		
3. Will the works involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?		
4. Will the works require asbestos removal or extensive mold remediation actions?		
5. Will the proposed works produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?		
6. Will the proposed works release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?		
7. Will the proposed works cause excessive noise and vibration or release of light or heat energy?		
8. Will the proposed works lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?		

Environmental Screening Questions	Yes/No/? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
9. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment?		
10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the area?		
11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?		
12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology, e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project?		
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora, e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project?		
14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project?		
15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project?		
16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?		
17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?		
18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?		
19. Are there any areas, buildings, structures, or other features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?		
20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land?		
21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?		
22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?		
23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?		

Environmental Screening Questions	Yes/No/? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?		
25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project?		
26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?		
27. Is the project location susceptible to subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions which could cause the works to require additional environmental considerations?		
28. Will pesticides, rodenticides or any other vector control products be used during any stage of project implementation and operation?		

C. Table B2- Social Screening Tool

Social Screening Questions Will the sub-project:	Yes	No	Is this likely to have a significant effect and why?
Labor Issues (ESS 2)			
1. Are there potential hazards to the workers?			
2. Will the proper PPEs be provided to the workers?			
3. Will the activity be able to put COVID-19 provisions in place?			
Community Health and Safety (ESS 4)			
4. Is there a chance that the work will cause labor influx to the area?			
5. Will the activity involve the hiring on security personnel?			
6. Will the activity be implemented with consideration to universal access?			
7. Is there a risk that the work will lead to gender disparity or gender-based violence?			
8. Is there a risk that safety concerns will increase due to introduction of the activity?			
9. Is there a vulnerable population affected (children, disabled, elderly, minority group etc.) who will need extra attention to either ensure any impacts are mitigated or be beneficiaries of the activity?			
10. Is there a possibility that there will be an increased exposure of the community to COVID-19?			
Resettlement Impacts (ESS 5)			
11. Do the works require temporary displacement of people from their current settlement/homes as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on land use as described under the scope of ESS5			
12. Do the works require permanent displacement of people from their current settlement/homes as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on land use as described under the scope of ESS5			
13. Will the work cause restrictions in people's access to the water, or other resources that they depend on in a park or a protected area as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on land use as described under the scope of ESS5?			
14. Will the works cause disruption to income generation for the communities as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on land use as described under the scope of ESS5?			
If the answer is yes to any questions under ESS5 the activity as designed is not suitable for funding under the CERC.			
15. Financial Intermediaries (ESS 9)			

16. Will the activity channel funds through a Financial Intermediary (FI) ?			
17. Does the FI have an environmental and social management system (ESMS) meeting the requirement of section A of ESS 9.			
18. Have the activities been assessed as to have minimal or no adverse E and S risk so that national law may apply to the FI activities as per para. 9 or ESS 9			
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS 10)			
19. Has there been any consultation meetings with the community members, or is there a clear plan to do this before works begin?			
20. Have there been any complaints or other known public concerns with this location, or this activity?			
Summarize process taken and outcomes of stakeholder meetings, documenting how concerns were or will be addressed:			

Environmental and Social Risk Category Determination

Based on the results of the screening and the identification of the significant E&S issues, a risk category will be determined for work activities as: low, moderate, substantial or high.

Low. Low risk/minor works usually include small scale repairs on buildings or infrastructure (roof leakage, broken windows, etc) aiming in making the building operational within a short time frame, usually in a couple of months. Relocation of tenants or building users is not required and there is no need for asbestos assessment and only small mold patches may be present. The standard mitigation measures for small works shall be efficient for managing any risks.

Moderate. Those works may include simultaneous repair of numerous homes or buildings or other infrastructure, located in different locations, that have sustained a more serious damage. Depending on building age, an asbestos assessment could be required to ensure safe removal of construction materials.

Mold may be present, requiring professional remediation services. Tenants or building users may have to be temporarily relocated during works execution period. A contractor's ESMP shall be submitted.

Substantial. Activities with substantial environmental and social risks associated with major reconstruction or extensive repair works/new buildings/lots of houses/infrastructure, and where temporary or permanent relocation of users/tenants is required. Works are expected to be more complex, impact may affect the greater population and duration should be longer than Moderate works. Impact shall be reversible. Additional E&S instruments shall be required.

High. The activity is likely to generate a wide range of significant adverse social and environmental risks and impacts. This could be because of the complex nature of the Project, the scale (large to very large) or the sensitivity of the location. The probability of a major environmental or health & safety accident could be significant. Impact of the activity may not be reversible. High risk activities shall be excluded from funding.

Environmental and Social Screening summary.

Please summarize below the results of the E and S screening conducted above adding more rows if needed. Mitigation measures, including avoidance, need to be proposed which reference the mitigation measures for small works in Table E1, or indicate where new instruments will need to be prepared (such as a Waste Management Plan or a site specific Environmental Management Plan).

Relevant Standard	Main E and S Impacts and Risks	Required Mitigation Measures	What, if any, new instruments need to be prepared?	Person and Institution responsible

D. Annex 3: NRPB COVID-19 PROVISIONS FOR PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING

E. Annex 4: Communications Protocol During COVID -19

1. Under conditions of a COVID 19 out break a common approach to stakeholder engagement where large gathering of the public is encouraged, will need to change. There are numerous alternatives, but the key criteria for stakeholder engagement remains the same, and that is meaningful dialogue with project-affected people with attention given to the most vulnerable. Every alternative must still allow for feedback and suggestions to be provided by stakeholders and for those to be incorporated into the design of the activity where feasible. Some suggestions for community engagement during COVID-19 restrictions are listed below.

a. Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;

b. If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions of no more than 10 people, such as focus group meetings in an outside area with chairs placed 6 feet apart;

c. If inperson meetings are not permitted, make efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including WebEx, zoom and skype;

d. Try social media and online channels to share activity information. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose;

e. Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, mobile broadcasting by car through the neighborhoods, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) if a stakeholder does not have access to online channels or does not use them frequently; and

f. Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators, or direct calling by the project team.

F. Annex 5. Standard ESHS Mitigation Measures for Minor Works/Minor Repairs

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Community exposure to construction risks		The Contractor shall: - Establish a perimeter of the site, marked by barrier tape and signage indicating that Construction is ongoing and disallowing unauthorized access. - Sign a 'code of conduct' with all its staff before mobilizing them into the project site. The code of conduct will include the responsibilities of the workers in dealing with the community, (personal) waste management and workplace conduct. A training on the CoC will be provided to all workers.
Hazards at Work Site	Occupational health safety risks associated with the proposed construction works may result from the exposure to potential hazards encountered in the workplace or while working	The Contractor with the support of the NRPB and the Supervision consultant shall: - Identify the potential hazards at worksites associated with the construction activity - Appropriate measures and precautions will be taken to prevent danger and injury from construction activities.
Asbestos	Asbestos has been classified as a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos may occur through inhalation of fibers in air, released during construction works on buildings containing asbestos materials.	If in the event a construction project requires the stabilization or removal of asbestos construction materials, the contractor shall contact the Inspectorate Public Health, Social Services and Labor of the Ministry of Public Health, Social Development and Labour and **The Inspection Department of** the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (VROMI)) and work towards developing an asbestos management plan with appropriate experts and authorities. Contractor shall provide all relevant protective gear to workers.
Occupational risks at work sites	Lack of awareness among workers on the ESHS risks and requirements of the activity	The NRPB, and if applicable its supervision consultant, shall provide ESHS awareness sessions and material to Contractors, before they start working on site, on primary ESHS risks associated with the proposed construction works; and the workers' responsibility. The Contractor shall ensure all its workers have been briefed on and have received the ESHS awareness material provided by the Engineer.

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Occupational risks at work sites	Lack of relevant PPEs will increase the risk of worker's exposure to construction hazards. Lack of First Aid Kits may aggravate possible minor wounds	Contractor shall provide appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) for workers, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, body harness, and/ or ear protection as needed based on the work requirements and will have First Aid Kits available to address immediate/minor needs.
Occupational risks at work sites	Hazards from falling debris and objects	- Remove or secure objects (glass, structural members) that may fall while workers work under them - Use debris netting, sidewalk sheds, canopies, or catch platforms to reduce hazards from falling objects - Verify the location of all utility lines; ensure lines have been shut-off, capped, or otherwise controlled outside the building before beginning work - Notify utility companies before controlling their utility lines
Working at heights	Risk of fall from improper ladder and scaffold use	- Inspect ladders for cracked, broken, or defective parts before use - Do not exceed the load rating of ladders or scaffolds-remember that load ratings include people, tools, and equipment - Set up ladders and scaffolds on stable surfaces - Use non-conductive ladders (e.g., fiberglass) and exercise extreme caution when working near power lines - Secure ladders that can be displaced by work activities; consider barricades at the base to keep traffic away - Ensure that the scaffold is built on firm foundations. Footings should be able to support the scaffold without settling or moving. Do not use unstable objects to support scaffolds - Fully plank each scaffold on all working levels. For wood planking, use wood graded for the intended load - Provide guardrails or fall protection systems on platforms 2m or higher

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Working with the electrical lines and live electrical equipment	Risk of electrical shocks while working with the electrical lines, transformers and other electrical equipment	- Assume that electrical lines are energized until proven otherwise; lines may become energized because of back feed from portable generator use, circuit ties/switch point, lightning, or other downstream events; ensure that grounding procedures are accomplished and that all sources of electricity are isolated - Inspect the work area for downed conductors and do not go near, drive over, or otherwise come in contact with them - Downed electrical conductors can energize other objects, including fences, water pipes, bushes, trees, and telephone/ fiber optic cables - Ensure that all workers assessing and repairing electrical installations are experienced - Use electrical-specific PPE (gloves, face shields) needed based on the type and approximate voltage of service - Unless de-energized and visibly grounded, maintain proper distance from overhead electrical power lines (at least 3 m) and/or provide insulating barriers
Trenches and excavations	Risk of community individuals' fall in the trenches; and occupational risks	- Ensure that trenches excavated in public areas shall be adequately barrica ded and provided with signs to prevent risk of public falling in to them - Store all materials, including those removed from the trench or excavation, at least 2 feet away from the sides of the trench or behind a suitable restraining system - Ensure that all adjacent buildings/structures or surface obstructions (e.g., trees, large rocks) near the trench are supported or removed - Support and protect all utilities spanning a trench or excavation
Workers facilities at the works/construction sites	Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities create unhygienic conditions at worksites	The contractor shall: - Arrange safe drinking water to workers - Provide adequate sanitation facilities - Maintain clean worksites - Ensure workers do not eat, drink or smoke in the work areas affected by mold
Child and youth labor	Children under the age of 18 years are prohibited from working.	- The Contractor shall not hire any labor under 18 years of age. This will be stipulated in the bidding documents

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation	Possible Gender Based Violence or Sexual Exploitation during works	- Contractor provide the Code of Conduct during the bidding or prior to contract signing which NRPB approves - Any incident or suspicion of an incident will be reported to NRPB by the contractor. - All relevant authorities shall be contacted if any such event occurs. Judicial authorities are contacted if there is a legal obligation to do so and if the alleged victim/ complainant wishes to report to the judicial authorities. Contractor will act upon guidance from the NRPB.
Working conditions	The project might generate workers concerns and grievances about working conditions.	Project workers shall have access firstly to the Contractor who will receive workers concerns and grievances and process them through the contractor's GRM which they will be required to established before project workers are in place. The Social Safeguards Specialist in NRPB will monitor if and how concerns are addressed by the contractor. If contractor does not address concerns, workers will be directed to the NRPB's Labor GRM mechanism and track the resolution of complaints and present them in a quarterly report. NRPB's GRM is always open to receive complaint, including from project workers.
Working conditions	If incidents are not investigated and root causes are not identified, there is a risk that they may repeat	- The NRPB Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers and their Supervision Consultant shall investigate all incidents related to workplace injuries and accidents; and, and social (e.g. gender-based violence, the non-function of GRM, etc.) incidents. - The Contractor shall implement the recommendations of the Supervision Consultant to avoid recurrence of these incidents. - The contractor shall report any accident in the timeframe and format specified in the ESCP
Waste from works/ construction sites	Pollution from the improper management of solid wastes and excess materials from the construction sites.	- The Contractor shall properly collect all waste from the worksites and transport these wastes to the disposal sites approved by Government. - When discarding the damaged material affected by mold, the Contractor shall take appropriate measures to exterminate the mold according to standard industry practices.

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Mold remediation in small isolated areas	Mold remediation may pose health risks to the infants and persons recovering from surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and severe allergies)	- The NRPB and the Contractor shall ensure the work area is unoccupied, and the nearby areas are free of infants and people with respiratory challenges. - The contractor shall cover surfaces in the work area that could become contaminated with secured plastic sheets to contain dust and debris and prevent further contamination; and use approved biocides and detergents for the cleaning of mold. - After the mold cleaning, the area shall be kept clean, dry, and free of visible debris.
Drainage and Wastewater from the construction sites	Drainage from the construction sites and material storage sites (sand and aggregates) may contain sediment load	The Contractor shall - Cover all stockpiles containing loose materials such as sand and aggregates with plastic covers to protect them from wind and rain - Not allow ponding of water near the construction sites. - Dispose of all waste water according to the Guidelines of the Government of St. Maarten
Noise pollution	Noise and vibrations from the construction activities and equipment may cause a nuisance to the nearby communities.	The Contractor shall: - Avoid undertaking the noisiest activities, where possible, when working at night near the residential areas. - Maintain all equipment and vehicles to keep them in good working order. - Inform the community of planned activities which may cause noise nuisance in a timely manner.
Air pollution	Dust from construction activities and emissions from construction equipment and vehicles may cause air pollution	The Contractor shall: - Take appropriate measures to suppress dust generation, especially during operations that may create a lot of dust, such as cutting or sawing silica-containing materials, jack hammering, impact drilling, using heavy equipment, and demolishing structures - Maintain all machinery and vehicles in acceptable working conditions.

ESHS Risks/Impact/ Activity	Description of the Risk/Impact	Mitigation Measures
Traffic and road safety	The temporary storage of materials on the streets and parking of equipment and vehicles, and excavations along the roads may block the local streets	The Contractor shall: - Not block the local streets/roads for traffic without first obtaining the required authorization from the Ministry of Public Housing, Spatial Planning, Environment and Infrastructure (Ministry of VROMI) and the Ministry of Justice; - In consultation with the Ministry of VROMI inform the General Public of any scheduled blocking of roads (Newspaper ads and PSAs). - Where relevant, place traffic signs and flagmen at required places to control the traffic as directed by the Ministry of VROMI - The contractor shall manage available parking spaces in a responsible manner, shall encourage or facilitate joint transportation for staff.
Community complaints	Negative impact on the community	The contractor shall acknowledge, record the complaint and act on it and report the complaint to the NRPB. Should contractor fail to resolve complaint it will be taken up by NRPB social specialist who will in turn investigate and follow up with the complainant in accordance with the GRM of the NRPB. If the complaint contains elements of GBV, the complaint is immediately referred to and reported to NRPB (also see previous text on mitigation measures to workplace incidents).

G. Annex 6. General Guidelines for Moderate & Substantial Works C-ESMP

The contractor is responsible for developing the C-ESMP that will be reviewed and approved by the NRPB which will also supervise its implementation.

ESHS Mobilization Strategy & Construction Site Layout Plan

The Contractor will need to prepare a Mobilization plan that will help to better prepare for the works commencement, making sure appropriate measures/supplies are in place for a safe and effective commencement of works. Key information to include are:

- ✓ The lead time for finalizing the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP). The C-ESMP shall be updated considering the jobsite specific risks and mitigation measures and subsequently being approved by NPRB, before the commencement of works.
- ✓ Mobilization time for the ESHS experts, in case such experts are not stationed on Sint Maarten.
- ✓ Prepare an inventory of health and safety equipment and logistical arrangements for supply of such. This may include: mobile scaffolds equipped with guardrails; midrails, guardrails, planks and toe-boards for scaffolds completion; acoustic barriers; fencing panels; PPEs for workers; signage; harnesses/lanyards; waste funnels; waste skips and bins; portable toilets; washing stations; paper-roll stands; sanitizers; surgical masks; fire extinguishers; first-aid kits; drinking water containers; secondary spill containment equipment; oil/fuel absorption materials; silt fences; circular saws/grinders with safety guard.
- ✓ Acquisition plan for any permits/waivers required for the works.
- ✓ Details (location, size, map, etc) of any available materials storage yard that will facilitate works logistics, if applicable.

Contractor shall also prepare a Construction Site layout plan that involves identifying, sizing, and placing of temporary facilities within the boundaries of the construction site. The basic consideration in an effective site layout planning is the smooth flow of materials, labor, and equipment within the site, in addition to satisfying various work constraints and safety requirements. Additionally the plan shall include the location of parking spaces, sanitary facilities, scaffolds, lifelines anchoring points, washing stations, first-aid kit, PPEs storage, fire extinguishers, fences and security signage, gates.

- ESHS Survey & Layout

Before works commencement, Contractor shall conduct an Environmental and Social survey of the immediate area of project impact and prepare a layout identifying: Location of sensitive receptors (schools, medical facilities, worship places, etc); Land use (residential, commercial, etc); Monuments and other areas of archeological interest; Flood prone areas; Rain water trenches; Ponds or other water bodies; Roadside parking spaces; Trees obstructing the works; Parks, squares or other community public spaces; Low hanging cables.

OHS Workers Health, Safety & Labor Plan

Employers and supervisors are obliged to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers. The application of prevention and control measures to occupational hazards shall be based on the site-specific Job/Hazard Analysis.

A Construction Hazard Assessment (CHA) is essential to identify hazards and risks and appropriate controls prior to mobilization to site. All hazards identified must be prioritized.

The completion of a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is required to verify that hazards and risks associated with a specific task are identified and appropriate controls are implemented prior to execution of the task. All hazards identified must be prioritized. The JHA must be communicated to all workers involved with the task prior to begin the task. Subcontractors will be responsible to develop their own JHAs or safe work procedure for any work in their scope that is hazardous and/or complex.

Ladders:

- ✓ All straight ladders shall be tied off.
- ✓ Ladders shall be placed so that they form an angle no greater than 30° from vertical.
- ✓ Ladders shall extend at least 1 meter above the level to be served.
- ✓ The Contractor shall inspect ladders for cracked, broken, or defective parts before use;
- ✓ Set up ladders on stable surfaces;
- ✓ Use non-conductive ladders (e.g., fiberglass) and exercise extreme caution when working near power lines.

Scaffolds:

- ✓ The scaffold must be structurally sound and sturdy.
- ✓ Scaffolds should be set up on completely solid footing.
- ✓ A competent person must supervise workers as scaffolds are erected, dismantled, moved, or altered in any way.
- ✓ All scaffolding must be equipped with toeboards, midrails, and guardrails.
- ✓ The scaffolding platforms should be tightly planked.
- ✓ The scaffold may be accessed by way of stairwells and ladders.
- ✓ The scaffolding must rest at least 10 feet away from electrical power lines during all times.
- ✓ Proper scaffolding shall be used for all activities that are 6 feet (or more) above ground level.

Personal Fall Protection:

A fall arrest system shall be used any time when working at an elevated level and exposed to a fall hazard.

- ✓ Use of fall prevention devices, including safety belt and lanyard travel limiting devices to prevent access to fall hazard area, or fall protection devices such as full body harnesses used in conjunction with shock absorbing lanyards or self retracting inertial fall arrest devices attached to fixed anchor point or horizontal life-lines.
- ✓ When vertical lifelines are used, each employee must be attached to a separate lifeline.
- ✓ Anchorages, lanyards and vertical lifelines must have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds
- ✓ Personal fall arrest systems are rigged in such a manner that the employee cannot free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m) or contact a lower level.
- ✓ A competent person or qualified person must inspect each knot in a lanyard or vertical lifeline to ensure that it meets the requirements, before any employee uses the lanyard or lifeline.
- ✓ Provide appropriate training in use, serviceability, and integrity of the necessary PPE.

Standard Personal Protection Equipment:

Providing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in conjunction with training, use, and maintenance of the PPE, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, body harness, and/ or ear protection as needed based on the work requirements. The Contractor shall have First Aid Kits available to address immediate/minor needs.

The use of hearing protection should be enforced actively when the equivalent sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A), the peak sound levels reach 140 dB(C), or the average maximum sound level reaches 110dB(A). Hearing protective devices provided should be capable of reducing sound levels at the ear to at least 85 dB(A).

Use of machine guards or splash shields and/or face and eye protection devices, such as safety glasses with side shields, goggles, and/or a full face shield.

Provision of proper eye protection such as welder goggles and/or a full-face eye shield for all personnel involved in, or assisting, welding operations.

Standard PPEs:

- ✓ Hard hat;
- ✓ Safety Glasses;
- ✓ High visibility vests;
- ✓ Safety footwear
- ✓ Gloves (applicable to task);
- ✓ Hearing protection (applicable to task);
- ✓ Respiratory protection (applicable to task)

Housekeeping:

- ✓ Housekeeping is a basic requirement on all construction sites and must be maintained at all times. Special attention must be given to maintaining clear walkways and roadways. Removal of trash, slipping and tripping hazards, and proper storage of materials is an ongoing requirement.
- ✓ Trash containers and/or garbage cans must be available in the various work areas.
- ✓ Removal of protruding nails staples, screws or other objects that present a hazard to personnel or equipment. Hoses, cables and cords where practicable should be suspended from overhead or effectively covered when on the ground. Excess hose, cord, cable found on the ground shall be removed from the work area. Any cylindrical waste (i.e. welding rods, conduit, pipe, coil rod) shall be removed from the floor, ground and gratings.
- ✓ Scaffold decks must be kept clear of debris.
- ✓ All materials must be properly stacked and secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse.

Fire/Electricity protection

- ✓ Storing flammables away from ignition sources and oxidizing materials.
- ✓ Provide necessary fire prevention equipment on site in line with applicable regulations. (i.e. Fire extinguishers and training).

- ✓ Checking all electrical cords, cables, and hand power tools for frayed or exposed cords.
- ✓ Double insulating / grounding all electrical equipment used in environments that are, or may become, wet; using equipment with ground fault interrupter (GFI) protected circuits. Do not plug multiple extension cords into each other. Avoid overhanging power cords or untidy floor laying.

Vehicles Safety

- ✓ Training and licensing vehicle operators in the safe operation of specialized vehicles such as forklifts, including safe loading/unloading, load limits.
- ✓ Ensuring drivers undergo medical surveillance.
- ✓ Ensuring moving equipment with restricted rear visibility is outfitted with audible back-up alarms.
- ✓ Establishing rights-of-way, site speed limits, vehicle inspection requirements, operating rules and procedures (e.g. prohibiting operation of forklifts with forks in down position), and control of traffic patterns or direction.
- ✓ Restricting the circulation of delivery and private vehicles to defined routes and areas, giving preference to 'one-way' circulation, where appropriate.

Signage

Every site shall be equipped with signage that informs all workers and visitors of the regulations, hazards and site or job specific safety equipment required. Any unsafe area should be identified with a barricade and hazard signage. Warning for unauthorized access shall be visible at the entrance. Contractor will need to specify type, dimensions and number of signs used per site.

Sanitation and Water Supplies

- ✓ Adequate lavatory facilities (toilets and washing areas) should be provided for the number of people expected to work in the facility.
- ✓ Adequate supplies of potable drinking water should be provided.

Good practices

- ✓ Minimizing possible hazards through design of safe work systems and administrative or institutional control measures. Examples include job rotation, training safe work procedures, workplace monitoring, limiting exposure or work duration, etc.
- ✓ Passageways for pedestrians and vehicles within and outside buildings should be segregated and provide for easy, safe, and appropriate access.
- ✓ Hand, knee and foot railings should be installed on stairs, fixed ladders, platforms, permanent and interim floor openings, loading bays, ramps, etc.
- ✓ Use toeboards and screens for falling objects protection.
- ✓ When working on hot weather, take frequent brakes under shade, keep hydrated, schedule outdoor works during the cooler hours of the day.

Emergency numbers list

Place at visible locations around the construction site a list of emergency contact details. The list shall include contact details of the ESHS Manager, Site Supervisor, Foreman, Fire department, Police, Hospital, GEBE and other utilities.

OHS Training

Provisions should be made to provide OHS orientation training to all new employees to ensure they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at / on the site and of personal protection and preventing injury to fellow employees.

Training should consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices, and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, and natural disaster, as appropriate. Any site-specific hazard or color coding in use should be thoroughly reviewed as part of orientation training

The employer should ensure that workers and contractors, prior to commencement of new assignments, have received adequate training and information enabling them to understand work hazards and to protect their health from hazardous ambient factors that may be present.

The training should adequately cover:

o Knowledge of materials, equipment, and tools
o Known hazards in the operations and how they are controlled
o Potential risks to health
o Precautions to prevent exposure
o Hygiene requirements
o Wearing and use of protective equipment and clothing
o Appropriate response to operation extremes, incidents and accidents

Grievance Redress Mechanism for Workers (GRM)

NRPB's (Sub-)Contractors are obliged to comply with national (labor) legislation and applicable World Bank standards. Furthermore, the NRPB requires its staff and consultants and (Sub-)Contractors to adhere to the NRPB ESHS Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prescribes that external partners (NRPB's (Sub-)Contractors) must allow access to a grievance redress mechanism without fear of reprisals.

Contractors are thus required to submit a workers' Grievance Redress Mechanism for NRPB's approval, as part of the C-ESMP, for operation during implementation of the works. The Contractor's GRM will describe in detail the following processes:

1. Uptake (channels available for submitting complaints, this should be sent to at least two ESHS personnel members, to ensure the complaint is received and addressed)
2. Investigation and
3. Resolution and/or
4. Referral of complaints to the NRPB's Program-level GRM

For further details on NRPB's GRM, please refer to Section 16.1 of the ESMF.

Labor Conditions

Contractor shall abide to the Labour Legislation of St Maarten, which covers a broad range of issues to regulate the labor relationship between employees and employers. It describes provisions concerning the work-times, periods of rest, overtime, nightshift, standby shift, holidays, safety, the prohibition of child labor, the prohibition of night work and dangerous work for youths. The current labour legislation covers the issues of minimum wages, employee dismissal, prohibition of child labor, occupational injury, holidays and special leaves etc;

Employment Records of Workers. The Contractor shall keep complete and accurate records of the employment of labor at the Site. The records shall include the names, ages, sex, hours worked, and wages paid to all workers. Confirmation of legal residency, medical insurance and pension contributions of all (sub-)Contractors workers should be provided. These records shall be summarized on a monthly basis and submitted to the project Manager.

Community ESHS Plan (including Traffic Management, Noise Prevention, Dust minimization, Complaint management procedure for community complaints)

Traffic

Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Measures should include:

√ Emphasizing safety aspects among drivers; √ Improving driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers; √ Adopting limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness; √ Avoiding dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents; √ Use of speed control devices (governors) on trucks, and remote monitoring of driver actions; √ Regular maintenance of vehicles and use of manufacturer approved parts to minimize potentially serious accidents caused by equipment malfunction or premature failure; √ Minimizing pedestrian interaction with construction vehicles; √ Collaboration with local communities and responsible authorities to improve signage, visibility and overall safety of roads, particularly along stretches located near schools or other locations where children may be present; √ Employing safe traffic control measures, including road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions.

Contractor should prepare a drawing with site access routes, entry gates and storage area.

In case of road or pedestrian walkway blockage or closure, Contractor shall inform VROMI about work activities and duration, along with measures for managing traffic and pedestrian safety/mobility. Contractor shall prepare a drawing of the area and indicate traffic signs, lights, flag persons and other appropriate safety mitigation measures. A notice shall be placed in advanced of the works for informing community about the upcoming disturbance.

- ✓ Necessary risk mitigation measures shall be taken to prevent public from entering to the construction area by fencing the site and using proper no-entry signage.
- ✓ Parking obstruction of residents shall be considered and mitigated when drafting the traffic plan.

Noise

During construction and decommissioning activities, noise and vibration may be caused by the operation of pile drivers, earth moving and excavation equipment, concrete mixers, cranes and the transportation of equipment, materials and people. Some recommended noise reduction and control strategies applicable in areas close to community areas include:

√ Planning activities in consultation with local communities so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are planned during periods of the day that will result in least disturbance; √ Using noise control devices, such as temporary noise barriers and deflectors for impact and blasting activities, and exhaust muffling devices for combustion engines; √ Avoiding or minimizing project transportation through community areas; √ Comingle loads for minimizing load/drop-off movements; √ Limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas; √ Re-locating noise sources to less sensitive areas to take advantage of distance and shielding; √ Developing a mechanism to record and respond to complaints.

Dust

√ Minimizing dust from material handling sources, such as conveyors and bins, by using covers and/or control equipment (e.g. water suppression); √ Minimizing dust from open area sources, including storage piles, by using control measures such as installing enclosures and covers, and increasing the moisture content; √ Dust suppression techniques should be implemented, such as applying water or non-toxic chemicals to minimize dust from vehicle movements; √ Truck loads of loose materials should be covered; √ Truck speed should regulated and truck routes should avoid residential areas.

Community Notification

Contractor shall prepare a Notification Letter to inform residents of the adjacent community about works duration and expected disturbance. Door to door handing out is advisable.

The Contractor will include in the C-ESMP the radius in which Notifications will be delivered and summarize the feedback received from community members to the NRPB after the notifications are delivered.

In case of traffic disturbance, the Contractor shall place notifications on public spaces affected by works.

Community Complaints

Contractor shall develop a written process for managing community complaints related to project activities. When a community member has a grievance to submit then:

- The site supervisor shall be contacted immediately and communicate with the complainant.
- If the problem can be resolved on the spot (level 1) then appropriate measures should be taken by Contractor. The complaint and mitigation measures shall be logged. Complaint will be reported in the monthly progress report.
- In case the nature of the complaint is more complicated (level 2 and 3) but manageable by the Contractor, then a resolution shall be expected within a reasonable timeframe. The complaint shall be reported to NRPB's project manager and complaint officer/social safeguards officer within 24hrs and regularly inform NRPB about progress. Note: GBV complaints are always reported to the NRPB immediately.
- In case the Contractor is not able to efficiently handle a complaint or the nature of the complaint surpasses contractor's responsibilities, then NRPB shall be informed within 24hrs and coordinate the complaint management.

Waste management plan (including pollution prevention, wastewater management, solid waste, hazardous waste management)

Contractor should characterize their waste according to composition, source, types of wastes produced, generation rates, or according to local regulatory requirements. Effective planning and implementation of waste management strategies should include:

- ✓ Review of waste sources during planning, siting, and design activities, including during equipment modifications and process alterations, to identify expected waste generation, pollution prevention opportunities, and necessary treatment, storage, and disposal infrastructure;
- ✓ Definition of opportunities for source reduction, as well as reuse and recycling;
- ✓ Definition of procedures and operational controls for on-site storage;
- ✓ Definition of options / procedures / operational controls for treatment and final disposal;
- ✓ Prevent the commingling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste to be managed;
- ✓ Collect waste and ensure safe storage. Avoid contact with rainwater. Protect from wind blow;
- ✓ Dispose only at authorized sites;
- ✓ Human waste. Use portable toilets on site for safe human wastewater management. Ensure regular empty intervals and disinfection. Dispose sewage at authorized facilities;
- ✓ Gray wastewater from hand washing stations shall be collected and disposed at authorized facilities;
- ✓ Keep sites clean and tide at all times.

Contractor should identify waste materials expected on this project (differentiate between demolition and construction phase if necessary), their disposal method, and handling procedures. An example is given on table below. Contractor shall report metrics of material quantity disposed and keep Chain of Custody papers.

Material	**Quantity**	**Disposal Method/Subcontractor**	**Handling Procedure**

Concrete	xxx	Crushing facility at SXM Pond Island landfill site, operated by xxx	Separate concrete from other materials. Store in 2m3 skip containers. Cover with tarpaulin for air/rain protection.

Common hazardous materials found on construction sites may include diesel, gasoline, solvents, adhesives, paints, cleaning fluids, anti-freeze fluids, car/equipment engine oil or other fluids, batteries, filters.

Contractor shall ensure that the following key points are considered:

- ✓ The Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be kept on site for inspection.
- ✓ Identify of locations of hazardous materials and associated activities on an emergency plan site map.
- ✓ Store hazardous materials in an area protected from rain, wind and heat, on impermeable surface.
- ✓ Document of availability of spill response equipment (e.g absorption materials, shovels, bins) sufficient to handle at least initial stages of a spill.
- ✓ Provide of secondary containment, drip trays or other overflow and drip containment measures, for hazardous materials containers at connection points or other possible overflow points. Secondary containment structures shall be inspected to ensure the integrity and remove any liquid accumulation.
- ✓ Not comingle empty containers or tools (e.g. paint buckets and brushes) with other solid waste. Collect and dispose separately in accordance with local requirements.
- ✓ Hazardous waste containers shall be labeled as such.
- ✓ Paints, solvents and other hazardous fluids should not be poured or washed into the drain.
- ✓ PPEs are available for workers in contact with such materials.